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Victoria Daily Times.

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NOTICE

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New Dress Goods, New Flannelettes, New Cameo Draperies, New India Linens, Nainsooks and Victoria Lawns, New Curtain Nets, New Spring Prints. New Goods constantly arriving.
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Will be given you to obtain some Special Bargains in
CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAINS, MATS, ETC.,
During our SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE.
NOTE—We are clearing out some of our last year's Stock at very low prices and offer you excellent value for your money.
Call early after you read this "ad." and select your Carpets, etc., for the Spring.
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Then Try a "Times Liner,"
ONE CENT
Per word each insertion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

Applications for the position of teacher of the Second Division of the Branch Central School, City, will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 14th day of March, 1894.
By order.
R. WILLIAMS, Secretary,
mar8-td Board of School Trustees.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for the erection of a frame residence with brick and stone foundation, on Pemberton Road, Victoria, will be received up to noon on Tuesday, 13th inst.
Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of
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General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS.
To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Mongolian	March 17
Allan Line, Laurentian	March 31
Dominion Line, Vancouver	March 24
Dominion Line, Oregon	April 7
Beaver Line, Lake Ontario	March 28
Beaver Line, Superior	April 11

From New York.

American Line, Berlin	March 21
American Line, New York	April 28
Cunard Line, Umbria	March 17
Cunard Line, Campania	March 24
White Star Line, Majestic	March 21
White Star Line, Germanic	March 28
North Ger. Lloyd, Ems	March 31
North Ger. Lloyd, Lahn	March 17
North Ger. Lloyd, Aller	March 27
Thingvalla Line, Hekla	March 10
Thingvalla Line, Thingvalla	March 24

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $23 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

Pendergast's Fate.

Ottawa, Ill., March 8.—The spring term of the state supreme court opened to-day. It will be called upon to consider the appeal in the case of Prendergast, the murderer of Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, under sentence to hang on Good Friday. Application will be made to-day for a supersedeas in stay of execution until the papers can be filed. This, it is expected, will be granted as a matter of course in accordance with the usual custom of the tribunal. A date will be set for the hearing of the case, and final judgment will follow. The probabilities are that the execution will be delayed for several months.

The Railway Rate War.

San Francisco, March 8.—In speaking of the rumor that the rate war would be settled shortly, President Huntington, of the Southern Pacific Company, said: "When it's right that a thing should be done I think it ought to be done, and it usually is done. I think it would be right to stop the rate war." President Huntington did not express himself further, but the tenor of his remarks might imply that a compromise was likely to be reached. Local railway agents, however, profess to believe that the war will be a merry one yet.

Dunsmuir's Donation.

San Francisco, March 8.—The finance committee of the exhibition received a check for $500 from Alexander Dunsmuir the well known British Columbia coal man, who gives this amount as a contribution to the general fund of the exposition. In his letter transmitting the check referred to Mr. Dunsmuir says a great many people from British Columbia and from the northern part of the coast generally, are planning excursions to San Francisco during the exposition.

Sherman Against Seigniorage.

Washington, D. C., March 8.—The seigniorage bill was laid before the senate to-day. Sherman argued against it.

The Defective French Navy.

Toulon, March 8.—The commission of inquiry regarding allegations as to the inefficiency of the French navy, has succeeded in obtaining a great deal of evidence sustaining the charges.

WILSON TARIFF BILL

Amendments Made by Senate Finance Committee.

DEPARTURES FROM ORIGINAL BILL

Important Changes Made in the Sugar Duties.

Interesting Items for the Consideration of the Wool Men—Many Articles Taken from the Free List—The Whiskey Tax Substantially Raised—Income Tax Untouched.

Washington, March 8.—The tariff bill as amended by the Senate finance committee, was given out for publication to-day.

All sugars not above 80 degrees polariscope test shall pay duty of one cent a pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of degree above 80 and not above 90 degrees shall pay 1-100 of one cent a pound additional; and above 90 and not above 96 degrees, for every additional degree or fraction of degree, shall pay duty of 2-100 of a cent a pound additional, and above 96 degrees shall pay 14-100 cents a pound. Iron ore, 40 cents a ton. Coal taken from free list and made dutiable also at 40 cents a ton, and coke at 15 cents. Lead ore, which in the Wilson bill was 15 per cent. ad valorem, is taxed 3-4 of 1 cent per pound. Raw wool is left on the free list exactly as in the Wilson bill, provision to go into effect on August 2, 1894.

In the manufactures of wool valuations as given in the Wilson bill are struck out and the schedules now read as follows: Wool of sheep, hair of camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, in waste, which has been improved beyond its original condition as waste by the use of machinery or the application of labor, or both, and carbonized wool, shall be subject to a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem. On wool of sheep, hair of camel, goat, alpaca, 25 per cent. ad valorem; on woolen worsted yarns, 30 per cent ad valorem; on woolen or worsted cloths, shawls, knit fabrics, manufactures of every description, on blankets, hats of wool, flannels, woolen dress goods, clothing and articles of wearing apparel, wholly or in part wool, 25 to 40 per cent. ad valorem. The reductions in duties on the manufactures of wool shall take effect December 2nd, 1894.

The following articles are struck from the free list: Apples, beef, mutton and pork, bone, char, bituminous and shale coal, slack or culm coke, cocoa fibre and matting, iron ore, sugars, stained or painted window glass, painted glass windows, painting and statuary for exhibition. Cattle and horses which have strayed across the border of any foreign country may be brought back to the United States free of duty under treasury regulations.

Among other articles on the free list are: Diamonds and precious stones. In the silk schedule carded silk is arranged from 25 cents a pound to 20 per cent. ad valorem, and from 20 to 25 on cod oil with medals of distinction and other products of American fisheries.

The whiskey tax is raised to $1.10. The income tax provision of 2 per cent. remains in force, but the tax on non-residents is abolished. Bonded period whiskey is extended from three to eight years. Cigars $5 a thousand, cigarettes in paper, $1 a thousand; cigarettes in tobacco, 50 cents a thousand; lumber remains on the free list. Barley is raised from 25 to 30 per cent. ad valorem and barley malt from 35 to 40 per cent.

Did it for Revenge.

Raleigh, N. C., March 8.—Last December a fast freight train on the Seaboard Air Line railway was derailed and wrecked at the little village of Pinebluff, N. C., and the fireman was hurt. It was found a switch had been broken. Detectives have since then been looking for train wreckers and they arrested Geo. Brown on Saturday in Florence, and on Monday took him to Pinebluff. He was tried yesterday and made a full confession, saying he had a grudge against the brakeman on the train and has sworn to kill him. He filed the switch bar, opened the switch, hid behind a stump and saw the train wrecked. Brown was convicted and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

World's Fair Management.

Chicago, March 8.—The payment of a dividend to World's Fair stockholders has again been postponed, and the indications now are that the million and a quarter dollars that have been available for this purpose since the gates of Jackson Park were closed on October 31st, will remain locked up in the banks, instead of being put into circulation, for at least two months. The reason now assigned for this action is that the members of the board of directors are scattered, many of them now enjoying trips in Europe and the Holy Land, and others the sights of the California Midwinter Exposition. A full meeting of the board is necessary to declare a dividend, and hence the minority still in the city is powerless to act. While the distribution of the fund would not amount to more than 10 per cent. of the capital stock, it would be a boon to thousands of poor people who became stockholders when the local enthusiasm that preceded the World's Fair was at its height, and many of whom are now in need of a dollar.

Captain Hedberg's Murderer.

Chicago, March 8.—The spring term of the United States court opened to-day. The most important case on the docket is that of Lieutenant Maney, of Fort Sheridan, who has been indicted by the grand jury for the murder of Captain Hedberg under circumstances that have attracted wide attention both within and without army circles throughout the country. At the government building to-day it was said that the trial might be delayed until April owing to the fact that on Thursday the United States court of appeals commences its sessions, and it may therefore be difficult to secure a judge. Maney is still at liberty on ten thousand dollars bail. After the shooting he was relieved from military duty with residence in Chicago and leave to visit Tennessee and Kentucky. He will continue to draw his wages of $150 a month until his case has been finally disposed of.

PALMER'S RESIGNATION.

Serious Charges Against the Judge to be Investigated.

Ottawa, March 8.—There is some talk here over the resignation of Judge Palmer of the supreme court of New Brunswick. Serious charges were preferred against the judge in the press, and it was understood that they were going to be investigated during the approaching session. Palmer resigns as parliament is about to meet, notwithstanding that to do so he will lose his superannuation allowance. Had he remained in office until the middle of May he would have been entitled to superannuation. The law prescribes that a judge must be in office fifteen years before being entitled to superannuation. Palmer would be fifteen years a judge on the 15th of May.

CROPSEY'S HISTORY.

The Strange Behavior of One of Boss McKane's Men.

New York, March 8.—James H. Cropsey, license inspector of Coney island, and one of the indicted inspectors of elections, has disappeared. The general supposition is that he has become insane. His family will say nothing about it, but his intimate friends do not deny that the rumor is unfounded. It is believed he has been taken to a private asylum on Long Island, where, it is hoped, a temporary stay will benefit his mental condition. Inspector Cropsey was last seen in the court room where McKane was found guilty. He was in court every day during the trial. When the jury retired he became nervous and anxiously questioned his friends as to the probability of acquittal.

"I feel as if I were in the dock," he said to a companion. "I wish the whole matter was through with."

When the jury filed back into court Cropsey watched them with the deepest interest. He clasped his hands nervously and twisted in his seat as though a verdict in his own case was to be rendered. When the decision was announced Cropsey groaned and sank back into the arms of his companion. Little attention was paid to him at the time, as all eyes were turned on McKane. After court adjourned no trace of Cropsey could be found. A search was made for the missing man, but whatever the outcome was the most solicitous of his acquaintances quickly dropped the search and answered all inquiries with the remark, "Cropsey is all right."

Every one in Coney Island believes that Cropsey has been insane more or less for the past two years and a half. The mental derangement was due to a shocking accident of which he was unwillingly the cause. It resulted in the death of John J. O'Brien, son of the Republican leader in the eighth district of this city, himself prominent in political circles. At the annual shooting match of the Coney Island Rod and Gun club in 1891 young O'Brien was looking on, and Mr. Cropsey stood behind him with his gun under his arm. The gun exploded, killing Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Cropsey was exculpated by the coroner's jury. Since then his conduct has been so erratic at times that his relatives induced him to enter a private asylum for two months. After his release he was regarded as half insane. Last summer he shot himself with a revolver, causing a slight injury.

Cropsey was one of the inspectors who refused to receive the order of the court at the last election granting the Gaynor copyists the privilege of inspecting the registry lists. He was held in $2,000 bail by Judge Cullen with the dozen other inspectors. He was indicted and is awaiting trial.

No Pay, no Witnesses.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 8.—The criminal term of the United States court for this district should have commenced to-day, but, for the first time in the history of the federal legal machinery the wheels of justice are unable to revolve for the reason that the necessary funds are not forthcoming. There are some 25 persons awaiting trial, and they will have to remain in prison until some action is taken by Congress in the way of voting a deficiency appropriation. This, at least, is the ultimatum of Attorney-General Olney, who has informed Marshal Wiswell that the appropriation for the pay of witnesses for 1894 is absolutely exhausted. So also is the appropriation for the maintenance of federal prisoners in the different penal institutions of the country.

Pollard vs. Breckenridge.

Washington, D. C., March 8.—The suit which Madeline Vinton Pollard has brought against Congressman Breckenridge to determine whether he shall pay her $50,000 for alleged seduction and breach of promise of marriage, began to-day. The trial is being held in the largest court room in the United States in the court house here. The room was packed.

Hon. Jere Wilson, one of the ablest and best known lawyers in the country, is the principal counsel for the plaintiff. Breckenridge was late in arriving and entered the court room accompanied by ex-Congressman Butterworth. A jury was secured in a short time and the court then adjourned until to-morrow.

An American Singer.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—Eugene Oudin, the noted American tenor, accompanying Mme. Richard and other members of the London Covent Garden Opera Company, has arrived here to take part in a series of French operas at the Theatre Petit, which will be one of the greatest society events of recent years. Three concerts are to be given weekly for a month. The resident and visiting Americans will occupy boxes at the first performance this evening in honor of their countryman. A dinner and reception to his honor is also to be given.

MR. GLADSTONE'S EYE

The Ex-Premier's Chances of Becoming Blind

ARE NOW VERY MUCH INCREASED.

The Glaring Sunlight While Visiting Biarritz

Aggravated the Troublesome Cataract—An Eminent Oculist to be Consulted for an Operation—Mr. Gladstone's Cold Much Better—The Dangerous Symptoms Disappeared.

London, March 8.—It is asserted on high authority that the cataract which has for some time threatened Mr. Gladstone with blindness, was made much worse by exposure to the glaring light of the sun, while sojourning at Biarritz. The ex-premier has arranged for a consultation with an eminent oculist for operation which he will have very shortly. Mr. Gladstone has abandoned his intention of visiting Germany with the object of consulting an oculist there.

London, March 8.—Mr. Gladstone's condition was slightly improved this morning. His cough and catarrh have almost ceased, nevertheless his physicians advise him to remain in bed. Since his indisposition Mr. Gladstone had been visited by nearly all of the cabinet ministers and the foreign diplomats.

The Westminster Gazette advocates a national memorial to Gladstone in the shape of a fund for the establishment of village libraries.

THE IMPERIALISTS.

Speakers and Speeches at the Dinner Last Night.

London, March 8.—The banquet of the Colonial Institute was held to-night. The Earl of Dunraven occupied the chair. Sir Charles Tupper proposed the toast of the Royal family. Lord Dunraven, in proposing the toast of the institute referred to the growth of colonial trade, and expressed the hope that England would practically recognize the unifying effect of trade. Right Hon. Jas. Bryce, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, proposed the British empire. Mr. Bryce said he believed it to be in the interest of the colonies to remain attached to the empire. "We hold the empire," he said, "not merely by wealth or by ships, but by the invincible spirit of courage and enterprise, which centuries of freedom have developed." Sir Thomas McIlwraith of Queensland, who was present, also spoke, and warmly eulogized the efforts being made by Canada to promote trade with the Australian colonies.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Startling Innovation Predicted for the Coming Session.

London, March 8.—The cabinet to-day formally approved the draft of the Queen's speech to be read at the re-opening of parliament. It is said the speech will suggest some startling innovations.

Lord Rosebery, in a letter declining to receive a deputation of Welshmen favoring disestablishment of the Welsh church, adds that there will be time enough after Monday next to consider whether the visit of such deputations is necessary. This is taken to mean that the Queen's speech will make specific promises that the church of Wales shall be disestablished.

The cabinet council to-day approved the registration bill, which shortens the term of residence necessary to qualify for a voter, and includes the "one man one vote" provision. The bill will be introduced before Easter.

Dissensions in the Anti-Parnellite ranks continue. Twenty-six of Healy's followers, it is said, have decided that Lord Rosebery failing to give satisfactory assurances in regard to home rule, they will oppose the government. It is reported that Davitt will again stand for election to the commons.

The announcement is made officially that Baron Tweedmouth will be made Lord Privy Seal, with a seat in the cabinet.

The Russo-German Treaty.

Berlin, March 8.—The committee of the Reichstag, to which was referred the Russian-German commercial treaty, has adopted the measure as a whole by a vote of sixteen to twelve.

The Ways of Gamblers.

Marysville, Cal., March 8.—Billy Mills, the gambler who was stabbed in the chest by Hugh Buchanan, died last night. Mills was educated at a military academy at Oakland, and after graduation went to the state university at Berkeley, where he remained about a year. He developed a liking for gambling, forsook his studies for the green cloth and soon became an expert. Buchanan says his relatives are well-to-do in Georgia. His father was a congressman for two terms from the fourth congressional district of Georgia. He had also been superior judge for Coweta, in that state, for eight years, and was a noted criminal lawyer. Buchanan's brother is a prosperous merchant of Newnan, Ga.

Wrecked by a Landslide.

Roanoke, Va., March 8.—A vestibuled train on the Norfolk and Western railway from Washington to Chattanooga, was wrecked to-day by a landslide near this city. The engineer was killed, the fireman injured but none of the passengers were hurt.

Fatal Village Riot.

Brussels, March 8.—During a riot in the village of Condain au Pont to-day, resulting from a local issue, two rioters were killed and a dozen wounded by the troops.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

Gladstone Much Better—Chamberlain's Home Rule Views.

London, March 7.—Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone was reported late this afternoon to be very much better. The official announcement stating of his almost except that he is suffering from hoarseness. There were a number of callers at the ex-premier's house to-day, among them Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith, home secretary. Mr. Gladstone was to have been present at the dinner to be given this evening by the Duke of York, but Mrs. Gladstone this afternoon sent a letter of regret on behalf of her husband, adding that she would attend the dinner if the improvement in Mr. Gladstone's health continued.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal-Unionists in the house of commons, addressed a meeting of his constituents in Birmingham this evening. He praised Mr. Gladstone for his energy and courtesy in public life, and spoke in the warmest terms of his eloquence and keenness in debate. None of the old premier's mental powers, he said, had shown signs of decay, and his retirement could only be deplored by his political friends and foes alike. For his retirement there was no more reason now apparent than there had been at any time in the last ten years. Mr. Chamberlain said he had been asked repeatedly in the last few days whether the Liberal-Unionists were likely to become again a part of the great Liberal party. This question he was unable to answer. He had noticed a willespread impression that Lord Rosebery, the new premier, was likely to reverse Mr. Gladstone's policy, notably as regarded home rule for Ireland. It certainly was curious that the Liberal party, after their great struggle for home rule, should now accept a leader who was known to be lukewarm in their cause and reject one who was recognized as a zealot for separation. There were many incalculable elements in the present political situation. The uncertainty could not be fathomed for some time, and parties must wait and watch. The Liberal-Unionists must observe the course of events. Without doubt, the future would remain unchanged: home rule would still be part of the Liberal programme, and consequently he and his colleagues must continue their strenuous opposition to the government.

After leaving Mr. Gladstone this evening Dr. Bond stated that his patient was suffering from inflammation of the throat and a troublesome cough. He remained cheerful, Dr. Bond said, and had a good appetite. Mrs. Gladstone attended the dinner given by the Duke of York.

The Daily News says that Professor Bryce, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, will be the first commissioner of works.

The News says that the object of Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellites, in calling on Mr. Gladstone on Monday was to offer him an address or some other compliment as a mark of Irish gratitude. Mr. Gladstone deprecated anything appearing to give him alone credit for the programme of the Liberal party. He expressed most cordially his appreciation of the loyalty of the Irish members since they had been allied to the Liberals, dating the alliance from the day of Charles Stuart Parnell's speech on the first home rule bill. Mr. Gladstone referred only directly during Mr. McCarthy's call to the present situation. He intimated that he expected his successor would carry out his policy without change. He would not have retained office so long, had he not felt such a deep interest in the cause of Ireland. Mr. McCarthy says that Mr. Gladstone apparently was in high spirits. He was brimful of anecdotes of his long parliamentary career, and related many reminiscences of the struggle for home rule.

Late this evening it was denied that Herbert Gladstone had accepted the first commissionership of public works, now held by Shaw-Lefevre. The report that he had accepted the office was sent out as official from several sources this afternoon. Herbert Gardner, president of the board of agriculture, has resigned. The office thus vacant is said to have been offered to Herbert Gladstone.

A Mysterious Mechanic.

Oakland, Cal., March 7.—Geo. Green, one of the Southern Pacific company's expert mechanics, has been missing from work and his usual haunts for over three weeks. Although they have been making careful search for him, extending over a period of several days, the railroad company's detectives have been unable to solve the mystery of Green's strange absence. The missing man had no family ties to bind him to this city. Green, it seems, was one of the very few machinists who understood the complex valves of the compound locomotives that the Southern Pacific recently adopted as their standard, and because of that fact he was somewhat superior to his fellows. In another way Green rose above the social plane of his working companions. He was worth about $40,000, but few if any of the railroad men in the machine department knew anything about it. This is the principal reason, however, for the interest taken in his whereabouts by the detectives.

The man who is being sought for seemed to lead a double life. To his companions around the machine shops Green was an ordinary mechanic, well versed in his trade and popular with everybody. To the men about town he was a man of means and leisure, whose time and pleasures were their own. While he did a good deal of drinking in the evenings, Green never violated any of the rules of the master mechanic about drunkenness, but became the prompt and sober mechanic every morning. When Green was first missed his absence was ascribed to sickness. Inquiry at the address he gave in the shops revealed the fact that he had not lived there for four months. Then the detectives were sent out to hunt him up. Then it was that the identity of the man about town with the railroad mechanic was learned. His disappearance is as much a mystery to his known intimates as to his fellow mechanics.

The Trans-Pacific Cable.

San Francisco, March 7.—The Bulletin says this evening: New Zealand has always been the best friend among the Australasian colonies to the San Francisco mail route. For a long time it steadily resisted the movement in favor of routes by Suez, the Cape or Vancouver. Its geographical position binds it to San Francisco, with Vancouver as a good choice. Now it proposes to divide its allegiance. At a recent conference it was voted to support the Canadian Pacific for a weekly service alternately with San Francisco. Strong representations will be made to our government urging a more liberal policy towards the San Francisco route. It is not impossible that the footing thus obtained by the Canadian line may result in giving it the whole postal business. New Zealand has long carried the heavy end of the burden. She may life it it, unless we conclude to bear our full share of the cost. The Canadian line has been liberally subsidized, while ours worries along without government encouragement. The natural trade of the colonies with San Francisco is much greater than with Vancouver, but already we have seen some eastern shipments go over that route by the inducements held out by the subsidized rail and steamship service of the Canadian Pacific. There is also the prospect of a partial loss of American commercial prestige in Hawaii. Will the Democratic majority take any measures to avoid such a miscarriage of American interests in the trade of San Francisco?

General News.

Berlin, March 7.—The committee in the reichstag having charge of the German-Russian treaty have rejected the amendment offered by the Conservatives limiting to one year the time when either party to the convention shall be entitled to give one year's notice of its abrogation. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 15 to 10. The committee then adopted a number of articles, including that fixing the term of the duration of the treaty at ten years, as originally proposed.

Count Herbert Bismarck, in the regular session of the reichstag, demanded of Count von Doenhoff, Conservative, an explanation of the Tagblatt's statement, alleged to have been made on his (Doenhoff's) authority, that Count Bismarck had declared that the rejection of the treaty would inevitably be followed by a Russo-German war. Count von Doenhoff admitted that he did not speak with the authority of Prince Bismarck, but that he had based his statement merely upon hearsay. He had learned, he said, that Herr Krupp had heard that Dr. Sheweruing had heard Prince Bismarck make a statement to the effect that the rejection of the Russo-German treaty would be followed by a Russo-German war.

London, March 7.—A dispatch received from Bathurst this evening says that the West Indian troops have captured and burned Brikama as well as Bamjur. The natives made a determined stand at Brikama, and did not begin their retreat until several had been killed and many others wounded. Immediately after the flight of the natives the West Indians took possession of the town and burned it to the ground. At Bamjur and Brikama together the natives lost about 150 killed and double that number wounded.

Paris, March 7.—A dispatch from Dahomey says that King Behanzin, on the eve of his surrender, summoned his widowed mother, and after telling her of his intention to surrender to the French, said he must first inform his father, and would therefore wish her to take him a message. Behanzin thereupon ordered that his mother be beheaded, and, smoking a pipe, calmly looked on while the attendants did the deed.

London, March 7.—Telegraph advices have been received from Panama, that a revolutionary uprising has taken place in Costa Rica. It is understood tha the rebels have not yet met with any success.

Washington, March 7.—Senor Peralt, the Costa Rican minister to the United States, to-night received a cable from the minister of foreign affairs, Jimeres, at San Jose, stating that the revolutionary uprising in Costa Rica had been quelled and the country was enjoying complete peace.

Port Natal, Africa, March 7.—A serious encounter between Portuguese troops and British sailors has occurred near Tete, on the Zambesi. British parties constructing a telegraph line between the British sphere and Tete, the capital of the Portuguese government, have recently been greatly obstructed by the Portuguese, and finally Commander Carr of the British gunboat Mosquito was sent up the river to protect the workmen. The Mosquito landed a party of sailors, who were promptly fired upon by the Portuguese. The sailors returned the fire, but with what result the reports do not state. The latest reports are that Government General Lopez de Mendonic has sent from Quilimane, the capital of the Portuguese district in Mozambique, two Portuguese gunboats and a strong force of men. It is understood that the British commander in charge of the telegraph construction party has also asked that reinforcements be sent to him immediately.

The Stock Market.

New York, March 7—American Sugar was again a feature of the Stock market. The price ranged from 90 1-4 to 95 and closed at 94 1-8, a net gain for the day of 3 5-8 per cent. The transactions were not so heavy as yesterday, but still they reached a respectable total, 93,800 shares having been traded in. The "bears" were not permitted to have control of the stock at any time, although when it reached 90 1-4 they were impressed with the idea that the "bear" movement was over and they put out fresh lines. The other industrials were in brisk demand and moved up rapidly. Lead advanced 3 1-8 to 31 1-8; preferred do. 1 3-4 to 56 7-8; Cotton Oil, 2 1-4 to 29 1-2; Whiskey, 1-2 to 25 1-2; General Electric, 1 1-2 to 47; and American Tobacco 3-4 to 75 3-4. These stocks were influenced by Washington reports that the Senate would grant some protection to the sugar, lead and other industries. At least, this was the reason ascribed in the room for the improvement in the stocks. The covering of "short" contracts also played an important part in the rise. The general railway list was firm in the early trading in sympathy with the strength of American sugar, but later on there was a reaction of 1-8 to 1 per cent. The decline was due to reports of gold shipments by Saturday's European steamers. Estimates placed on the exports of the day named at fully $3,000,000. Later on London houses brought around amounts of Granger and other stocks which changed the temper of speculation, and the market left off strong, with a net gain of 1-8 to 3 5-8 per cent. for the day. The total sales were 282,615 shares. Closing bids: Atchison, 13 7-8; Burlington & Quincy, 80 7-8; Canada Southern, 51 3-8; Canadian Pacific, 67 1-4; Central Pacific, 14 1-2; Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, 38; Delaware & Lackawanna, 166 1-2; Erie, 17; Wells Fargo, 120; Great Northern, preferred, 102; Lake Shore, 127 1-2; Louisville & Nashville, 47 1-2; Missouri Pacific, 24; New York Central, 100 1-4; New England, 12; North American, 4; Northern Pacific, 4 5-8; Northern Pacific, preferred, 18 1-2; Northwestern, 105 1-8; Oregon Navigation, 20; Oregon Improvement, 13 1-2; Pacific Mail, 38 3-4; Reading, 22 1-4; Rock Island, 69 3-4; Southern Pacific, 24; St. Paul, 63 3-8; Texas Pacific, 8 1-8; Union Pacific, 18 1-2; Western Union, 87 1-8; Bar silver, 60 1-2c. Money on call, 1 to 1 1-2. Foreign exchange, sterling, 4.88 for 60 days; 4.89 1-2 on demand. Union Pacific, firsts, of 1896, 104 1-4 bid; Central Pacific, firsts of 1895, 103 bid.

Elderly people remember their spring bitters with a shudder. The present generation have much to be thankful for, not the least of their blessings being such a pleasant and thoroughly effective spring medicine as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is a health-restorer and health-maintainer.

World's Chopping Championship.

John A. Murray, the well-know axeman and athlete, who is also champion chopper of British Columbia, contemplates a trip to Tasmania in the course of a few months to participate in the great free-for-all contest for the championship of the world. The match will take place in November next, and prizes aggregating $2,500 are offered. Mr. Murray will enter as a representative Canadian axeman and as such will be entitled to an allowance of $100 for expenses. He has been an axeman on and off for thirteen years, working in the woods of Ontario, Michigan, Wisconsin, and British Columbia, and in all that time has never met his equal with the axe. It will be remembered that, in the chopping contest here last September, he had no difficulty in winning the championship in competition with some very clever choppers. He is confident of being able to capture the world's championship at the Tasmania meeting, and, if nothing intervenes to upset his plans, will probably leave for the antipodes early next August, so as to have lots of time to get himself into condition before the big contest takes place.—Westminster Columbian.

Coaxed Into Confession.

The principal of a Philadelphia Sunday school has a fondness for statistics, and the other day he directed the teachers to ascertain the occupations of the parents of all the scholars in their respective classes. The inquiry progressed smoothly until it reached in the infant class, where one small freckled and red-headed boy obstinately refused to give any information.

"Isn't your father living, Willie?" inquired the teacher.

"Yes'm."

"Doesn't he work?"

"No'm."

"But he supports you and mamma, doesn't he?"

The small scholar assented, emphatically.

"Then isn't he in business?"

"Kind of."

Visions of a gambler in a checked suit and diamond studs, or a saloon-keeper dealing out fiery fluids, crossed the teacher's mind.

"William," she urged apprehensively, "what does your father do?"

There was a moment's pause, while the sobs of the small boy began to rise to the freckled surface.

"My pa," he said, weepingly, "ain't in any regular business. He's de bearded lady in de museum, and ma said if I give it away she'd whale me."—Detroit Free Press.

The Czar is for Peace.

Nowhere has the illness of the czar caused more sympathetic concern than in Vienna, and it is only faithfully to represent both official and public opinion to say that sincere hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery. Alexander III. is looked upon in this country, according to a Vienna correspondent of the London Times, as the mainstay of European peace, and there is a strong conviction among all classes that so long as he lives he will exert his immense power to avert war. Indeed, it is generally believed that if we have hitherto been spared the incalculable calamity of a European war, it is quite as much due to the disposition of the Emperor of Russia as to the various combinations existing among some of the great powers. The czar conceived a horror of war during the Russo-Turkish campaign. On the field of battle, when surrounded by the dead and wounded, when he had all the unutterable suffering and agony of thousands under his eyes, he formed an immutable resolve that during his own reign there should be no war if he could avoid it. His strong will has served him well in this noble purpose. None of his entourage ventures to mention war in his presence, and it is hardly necessary to say that in his intercourse with the sovereigns of Austria-Hungary and Germany everything is likely to encourage him in that direction.—Chicago Post.

Like a Miracle

Consumption—Low Condition

Wonderful Results From Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Miss Hannah Wyatt
Toronto, Ont.

"Four years ago while in the old country (England), my daughter Hannah was sent away from the hospital, in a very low condition with consumption of the lungs and bowels, and weak action of the heart. The trip across the water to this country seemed to make her feel better for a while. Then she began to get worse, and for 14 weeks she was unable to get off the bed. She grew worse for five months and lost the use of her limbs and lower part of body, and if she sat up in bed had to be propped up with pillows. Physicians

Said She Was Past All Help

and wanted me to send her to the 'Home for Incurables.' But I said as long as I could hold my hand up she should not go. We then began

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She is getting strong, walks around, is out doors every day; has no trouble with her throat and no cough, and her heart seems to be all right again. She has a first class appetite. We regard her cure as nothing short of a miracle." W. WYATT, 69 Marion Street, Parkdale, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. J. STODDART, Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Has Removed to
86 Douglas Street.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures. Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

America Photographed

FROM ALASKA TO ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

YOU CAN SEE IT ALL FOR 10 CENTS A PORTFOLIO.

WILL YOU TAKE THE TRIP WITH THE TIMES?

There Are Very Few

Canadians who fully realise the beauty and grandeur of the scenery of this continent. The magnificent work, "America Photographed," which we have secured exclusively for Times' readers, portrays by photographic engravings and vivid description the magnificent scenery and the wonderful works of man. Those

Who Stop to Think

Will readily see the scope for artistic effect and the splendid educational advantages of such a work. "America Photographed" covers this great field with splendid photographs and interesting descriptions as no other work has ever done. The views are the perfection of the photographer's camera and the engraver's skill; they embrace everything of importance, that is interesting, scenic and historic in Canada, Alaska, the United States and Mexico. It seems

That in America

The Creator has planned everything on a mighty scale. The Selkirk mountains in British Columbia make the Alps appear insignificant by comparison. The Mississippi and its tributaries make the longest river in the world; the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is the most appalling chasm of the earth, and the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky the largest and strangest cavern. Nature here planned everything on a scale that

Is the Grandest

and most magnificent. Popocatepetl is 17,540 feet high, while the altitude of Mount Blanc is only 15,786. The height of Mount St. Elias is 19,000 feet, and the Matterhorn, Italy, reaches less than 15,000 feet skyward. Every extreme of tropic and frigid is reached. In the natural

Scenery and The

Work of art alike is afforded a rich field for the traveller and the student. To those who follow closely the pages of "America Photographed," as issued by the Times, will be imparted a fund of information in the geography, topography, history and resources of North America that can be acquired from no other single work. It will touch alike city, stream, mountain and forest. The almost unnumbered grandeurs of nature and

Most Interesting Works of Man

Will be pictured by photography and talked about by some of the best writers known. As an educator it will be invaluable alike to young and old, yet when its pages bring to view the magnificent engravings, triumphs of the photographer's art and the engraver's genius, the acquisition of knowledge will be rendered a pleasure rather than a task.

You Can See It All

If you are a reader of the Times, at a cost which is really nothing, compared with the artistic merit and educational value of "America Photographed." It will consist of twenty series, each series containing sixteen photographs, 11x13 inches. The cost of the entire series is less than the value of one of these photographs. You can get it all

For Only 10 Cents a Week.

Clip one coupon from the Times (printed on 5th page), of any day this week and bring or send them to the Times office, accompanied by 10 cents (12 cents if sent by mail), and you will be given series No. 1 of "America Photographed."

Start with the Opening Number

And secure the whole series. It will be worth a hundred times its cost, and it can be obtained in no other way than through the Times.

No. 1 contains the following photographs 11x13, with descriptions: Sultan Mountain, Baker's Pass, Col.; The Panteon at Guanajuata, Mex.; Devil's Lake, Wis.; Mississippi River near Clinton, Ia; Williams Canyon, Col.; Mineral Palace at Pueblo; The Castle at Chapultepec, Mex.; The Grand Canyon of the Colorado, double page photograph; Bird's Eye View of Guanajunta, Mex.; Winter Foliage on Luna Island, Niagara River; Cheyenne Canyon, Col.; American Fall, Niagara; Cathedral of Chihuahua, Mex.; Pike's Peak from the Garden of the Gods; A Navajoe Indian.

Remember---10 cents at office; 12 cents by mail.

5 Cases New Spring Clothing JUST TO HAND. LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday Was Another of the Very Quiet Days in the House.

THE G. W. TELEGRAPH BILL PASSED

Victoria Electric Light and Railway Company's Bill Before the Committee of the Whole House—All Afternoon Spent on It.

March 7.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

Mr. Smith presented reports from the mining committee recommending amendments to the placer-mining and mineral acts. Received.

Mr. Adams presented a report from the select committee on dairying, recommending that an expert dairyman be sent through the province.

Mr. Horne introduced a bill to repeal the wide tire act, 1893.

Mr. Horne moved and it was resolved: "That whereas the commercial importance of the harbor of the city of Vancouver is rapidly increasing, and there is commerce on the Pacific coast; and where future it will become one of the most important in the interest of shipping and commerce on the Pacific coast; and where as it is necessary in the interests of shipping and commerce that a certain natural shoal in the said harbor (known as Burnaby shoal) should be removed; therefore be it resolved that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Honor to urgently request the Dominion government to take immediate steps for the removal of said Burnaby shoal.

Mr. Horne dropped his long motion respecting Point Roberts.

The house went into committee, Mr. McKenzie in the chair, to consider the Cariboo railway bill.

Mr. Adams moved in amendment that the route of the road should be approved by the house, not by the executive committee.

Dr. Watt thought the amendment might hinder the construction of the road, as the company might wish to commence work during the recess.

Mr. Adams said the farmers should be considered. The railway might be built in such a way that the market for the farmers' products would be taken away.

Mr. Booth argued that it would be better to allow the government to deal with the matter; the house might make a mistake.

Hon. Mr. Beaven considered the amendment was a desirable one.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said it would virtually kill the bill. No company would make surveys if there was a chance of the route being changed by the house.

Mr. Brown could not agree with the chief commissioner.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the arguments of Mr. Vernon were insults to members. He as much as said that members of the house were not capable of dealing with the matter, which the members of the executive were.

Mr. Rogers did not think there need be any fear of the company ignoring the agricultural portion of Cariboo.

Mr. Adams said he did not wish to cast any reflections on the government. The company, it was said, wanted to connect with the C. P. R. at Kamloops, not at Ashcroft. If this change was made the road would enter Cariboo by the back door, as it were.

Mr. Forster—If the company intend to build through the agricultural district, what objection could they have to the amendment? The amendment was in the right direction.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said the selection of the route should be left to the engineer and the company.

Mr. Stoddard considered the amendment a good one. The interests of the farmer should be respected as well as those of the miner. The company could not show that it would be cheaper to build the road by not going through the farming district.

Mr. Kitchen said the fact was that the promoters of the road were the men who were asking for grants of land for hydraulic mines. If the road is to be assisted it should be built through the farming country. If it did not go through that country the farmers of Cariboo would be prevented from selling their supplies to the miners.

Mr. Brown said he was more in favor of the amendment than ever. When bulldozing was resorted to he made up his mind that there was something wrong. It had been said the company would not build the road if the amendment was made. That was bulldozing.

Dr. Watt moved to rise and report progress, to have time to confer with the promoters.

This motion was defeated and the amendment was put and declared to be carried.

Hon. Col. Baker disputed the ruling; the member for Cowichan did not vote.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—If he did not vote he should be counted in the affirmative.

Mr. Croft—I did vote.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

The Great Western Telegraph company's bill was finally passed.

The house went into committee, Mr. Sword in the chair, to consider the Victoria Electric Light and Railway company's bill.

Hon. Mr. Beaven objected to the clause exempting the company from taxation for four years. It would require the sanction of the crown to do this. The proper time, however, to take a point of order on this would be when it was proposed to read the bill a third time.

Hon. Mr. Higgins said the company were working under peculiar circumstances. They had suffered materially by a disastrous fire, and being of great benefit to the city they should be encouraged and placed on the same footing as the mainland companies. What the company want is exemption from provincial, not municipal, taxation.

Hon. Mr. Beaven had no doubt that the company had done a great deal of good, but it was not fair to other taxpayers to exempt the company.

Mr. Eberts said the clause should be allowed to remain in the bill. Four years' exemption from provincial taxation would not entail any hardship.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Hon. Mr. Vernon presented additional papers respecting the Nakusp & Slocan railway.

The house adjourned at 5.50.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon. Col. Baker—On Friday: To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act to amend the placer mining act, 1891."

Hon. Mr. Vernon—On Friday: To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act to amend the land act."

Hon. Col. Baker—On Friday: To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act to amend the mineral act, 1891, and amending acts."

Dr. Watt—On Monday: That in accordance with the practice in this and other provinces and in the Dominion, but for the more efficient carrying out thereof, it be an order of this house that as soon as the public accounts or other departmental reports are printed and ready for distribution, the Queen's Printer be and is hereby directed to send a copy to each of the members of this house and to the various newspapers and public libraries in the province.

An Electric Cane.

Various attempts have been made to construct a cane of outward elegant appearance and containing an electric lighting apparatus, but these inventions have always proved unsuccessful until just now. The trouble has always been with the battery, which in this case, however, works to perfection.

The battery which operates the lamp in the top part of the cane is composed of several zinc tubes, each of which contains carbon insulated with zinc. Each tube is partially filled with a solution of ammonia and carefully plugged up. They are placed above each other. The electric lamp is then screwed down and unites with the battery through a spring. Then the knob is put down, which expands and telescopes also by means of a spring, so as to disclose the lamp. The circuit is then closed. At the top of the wooden tube containing the battery is fastened a metal bar which connects with a screw by means of a copper wire apparently embedded in the wood of the case about sixteen inches below the lamp. This screw contains the battery and communicates with the negative pole (the zinc). The positive pole (the carbon) is directly united with the top of the battery by means of an ebony button surmounted by the lamp, a spiral spring filling out the interspace. When the lamp is exposed an elastic blade is detached from the inner side of the knob and touches the metal bar. A vivid light flashes into view, sufficient to see objects in the close vicinity very clearly.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

INTENSE INTEREST.

THE WHOLE OF CANADA AROUSED.

Paine's Celery Compound Saves Another Life.

North Hill, Lingwick, Que

A Lady Cured After Physicians Fail.

A Postmaster Vouches for the Truth of Every Statement.

When we affirm there is intense interest aroused in every part of Canada regarding the wonderful cures effected by Paine's Celery Compound, it is really giving the truth in a very mild form.

Never before in the history of medicine have our people been so thoroughly aroused as at present. Every day, from all parts of our broad Dominion, glad news is received of lives saved after years of suffering and pain. Physicians stand amazed when they see evidences of the life-renewing powers of Paine's Celery Compound. The quiet village of Lingwick, P. Q., is just heard from. A well known lady, after a lengthened period of suffering, is restored to health. Her doctors did not understand her case and they were dismissed. When life was fast ebbing away, strength gone, and the grave almost in view, she was persuaded to use Paine's Celery Compound. Mrs. McKay writes as follows about her case:—

"I consider it my duty to add my testimonial to those you have already received for Paine's Celery Compound. My case was a very peculiar one. After doctoring for a time with different physicians who did not understand my case, I gave them up. My strength was all gone, and it was with great difficulty I managed to move around. I had a pain continually low down in my left side. Up to a few years ago I was a fleshy woman and weighed 185 pounds, but, from a continued drain on the system, I wasted away to a mere shadow. I have taken seven bottles of Paine's Celery Compound and find myself a new woman; I have no pain now and my strength is returning, and I am becoming fleshy again. To Paine's Celery Compound I owe my recovery, and I cannot speak too highly of it as it saved my life. I write this with great pleasure, and highly recommend Paine's Celery Compound to all sufferers."

Mr. J. A. Pennoyer, postmaster, says: "I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Neil McKay, and can vouch for the truth of her statements."

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

A banquet was given at Toronto to Patterson, the minister of militia. In his speech he said: "There has been some talk as to the increase of the militia force. I may say in such a case that I would prefer extending the establishment of existing battalions to the formation of new ones."

Charles J. Higgs, stenographer and law student in Dalton McCarthy's law office, forged Mr. McCarthy's name to a check for $100, so it is charged, and got it cashed. He has not been seen since.

Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh said he never directly or indirectly requested the Northwest executive, or any member thereof, to modify the school ordinance, nor did he write or wire any reply to Sir John Thompson. Every statement to the contrary, he says, is utterly unreliable.

J. Costigan, of Calgary, son of the Hon. John Costigan, claims to have discovered a rich coal mine in Alberta, and has gone east to secure capital for the enterprise.

On Tuesday morning a conflagration started in Mills' jewelry store in the Avenue Hotel block, Fort William, burned it, the barber shop occupied by Thos. Dunbar, the Avenue Hotel itself, the billiard room and a house in the rear owned by Mr. Hunt and occupied by night yardman Merritt. E. J. Rochon owned and operated the Avenue Hotel. His loss is $16,000 on the building and contents. The saddest part of the affair was that a young man named Edward Bowes, a watchman in Mills' employ, was burned to death. He was sleeping on the third story of the hotel.

D. McNicoll, general passenger agent of the C. P. R., is of the opinion that the tide of immigrants from England to Canada will not be quite so large this year as it was last. This he attributes to the fact that at the present time South Africa is the favorite field for emigrants, and that a good deal of talk against Manitoba has been made by irresponsible persons who would ruin any country.

Duncan McIntyre, the railway magnate, is again seriously ill.

It is said that Hooper, the alleged wife poisoner, is about to petition the Governor-General for his release on the ground of his health being seriously injured by confinement.

A Montreal dispatch to the Mail says: "The Hon. Mr. Angers, minister of agriculture, is ill and was unable to be present at the celebration of the festival of his patron saint, St. Joseph, in Basilica, on Sunday."

Spittal & Burns' dry goods merchants, London, have assigned. Their liabilities are unknown, but heavy.

Mr. M. S. Schellbeen has been nominated by the Patrons of South Oxford to oppose Sir Richard Cartwright for the House of Commons.

A Brantford dispatch of the 6th says: The ice blockade on Grand river has caused serious floods here. The river began rising during the night and by noon to-day had reached the highest point on record. In the streets of West Brantford, situated on lower ground than the main portion of the city, the water was running 6 feet deep. The heavy gates leading into the canal gave way and the rush of water swept down the canal carrying everything before it. People had abandoned their houses during the night so that no lives were lost, but several small dwellings were swept away. The Grand Trunk railway bridge on the Tilson branch was moved 18 inches out of place and the track approaches washed away in many places. On the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo railway, about 90 feet of embankment leading to the bridge was washed away. The bridge cannot be reached and it is impossible to tell how it fared. Traffic is suspended on both roads. The water is now rapidly falling and leaving the streets and places where the flood touched blocked with huge masses of ice, timber, telegraph poles, small houses and debris of every description. The lower floors of several of the foundries and machine shops were submerged and the damage altogether was very heavy, but it is impossible until the water recedes considerably more to estimate the extent of the losses.

The Rev. Archdeacon Sandys, rector of Christ church, Chatham, one of the best known Anglican divines in Canada, was prostrated on Monday at an early hour by a stroke of paralysis, and died on Monday night without regaining consciousness. Deceased was father of Edward Sandys, the talented writer on sporting subjects.

Lieut.-Col. Van Straubenzee of Kingston, was spoken to about General Middleton's account of the battle of Batoche. He replied that he knew as much about the affair at Batoche as any man, but he would wait the conclusion of General Middleton's letters in the British Military Journal before saying anything for publication.

The barn and stable of Herbert Lewis about two miles from Bath, were burned. Twenty head of cattle and seven horses were consumed. The fire originated in S. C. Hinsburger's carriage works, which were totally destroyed.

Mrs. Bushby, of Hamilton, who was mentally weak, swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid with suicidal intent. She was alone in the house at the time, and when found was beyond recovery.

W. C. Baldwin, a well known broker and commission merchant, of Quebec, has failed. Liabilities, $100,000, some $40,000 of which is secured and the rest doubtful.

The Telegram has a column and a half letter from General Middleton, written from his country home, Moorside, Hants, near Aldershot, under date of February 25, regarding Colonel Houghton's statements in the Montreal Gazette, which he characterizes as untrue in every particular, and without foundation from beginning to end.

About 1200 unemployed people assembled in front of the Ontario parliament buildings asking Sir Oliver Mowat to provide them with work. The premier addressed the gathering from the front steps of the main building expressing the deepest sympathy with their condition, and said if any provincial laws stood in the way of the public interest they would be promptly repealed and remedial legislation enacted.

In the Ontario legislature, Treasurer Harcourt delivered his budget speech containing the financial statement of the province for the year ending 31st December last. The assets are $6,157,097 and liabilities $21,165. The receipts for the year were $4,291,914 and the expenditures $3,907,143. The estimated receipts for the year 1894 are $3,146,872.

George Virtue, the well known publisher of Toronto, is dead.

Hood's and Only Hood's.

Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to purify and quicken your blood and to give you appetite and strength. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Any effort to substitute another remedy is proof of the merit of Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cures headache. Try a box.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO., Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given to the electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said Electors at Room No. 5, Public Market Building, Cormorant Street, on Friday, March 9, 1894, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a person to represent them as a member of the School Board of Trustees for Victoria City.

The mode of nomination shall be as follows: The candidates shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at an time between the date of the notice and 2 p. m. of the day of the nomination.

And in the event of a poll being necessary such poll shall be opened at the above named room, No. 5, Public Market Building, Cormorant Street, on Tuesday, 13th March, 1894.

Of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Victoria, the 3rd day of March, 1894.

W. K. BULL,
mar 7 Returning Officer.

W. J. HANNA,
Graduate U. S. College of Embalming
PARLORS, 42 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer.
Government street Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Office: 90 Johnson St.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Commissioners for the transfer of the license held by me to Frank G. Morris, for the sale of spirituous and fermented Liquors by retail, upon the premises known as the St. George's Inn, Esquimalt Road, Victoria, B.C.

BENJAMIN CARTER.
February 9th, 1894. 1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of my interest in the license held by Harrison and McAlister, to sell wines and liquors by retail at 67 and 69 Johnson Street, to William Harrison.

JOHN McALISTER.
Victoria, Feb'y 14th, 1894 —90d

The Board of Licensing Commissioners.

I, the undersigned William Raines, of 100 Fort Street in the City of Victoria, hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held on Wednesday, the 14th day of March, next, for a license to sell wines, spirits, beer, and other fermented, and intoxicating liquors by retail, in a certain building to be used for Hotel purposes, containing 35 rooms, which said building is known as "The Osborne House," and is situate and built on Lot 149 in the City of Victoria, at the corner of Pandora and Blanchard Streets in the said City of Victoria.

Dated the 12th day of February A.D. 1894.
fe12-30t WILLIAM RAINES.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to John Roberts of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Bay View saloon, situate at the corner of Humboldt and Government streets in the City of Victoria.

T. J. RIDEHALGH.
Feb. 1-1m

NOTICE.

Municipal Act, 1892.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held in next March for the transfer from myself to Horatio White, of the license now held by me to sell wines, spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the "Ominica Saloon" Geovernment street, in the city of Victoria.

M. J. CONLIN.
Dec. 6th, 1893. ja17-30t

Mortgagee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I, Joseph Levy, did on the 3rd day of February, 1894, under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain Bill of Sale, by way of Chattel Mortgage, duly filed in the office of the Registrar General of Titles, at Victoria, B. C., take possession of the goods, chattels, stock-in-trade, fixtures, etc., of David Hart, doing business at 110 Government Street, Victoria, B.C., and that I will under power contained in the said bill of sale sell the said goods, chattels, stock-in-trade, etc., to satisfy the moneys secured by the same.

Until further notice Mr. H. Emanuel Levy will retain possession and conduct such sale.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 7th day of February, 1894.

Witness: M. Young. JOSEPH LEVY.

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The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
NELSON, B.C.

No. 220.

A BY-LAW

Authorizing the Corporation of the City of Victoria to Borrow the Sum of $200,000.00 in anticipation of the Receipt of its Revenue for the year 1894.

Whereas under and by virtue of sub-section 134 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892, every municipality may under the conditions contained in said sub-section borrow from any person such sum of money not exceeding an amount equal to the total amount of taxes upon land or real property, as shown by the revised assessment roll of the municipality for the preceding year, and bearing such rate of interest as may be requisite, to meet the current legal expenditure of the Corporation, which becomes payable out of the annual revenue before the revenue for the year becomes payable by the tax payers;

And whereas the total amount of the tax upon land for the year 1893 is $286,346.28 and upon improvements $41,286.06;

And whereas to meet the current legal expenditure of the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the year 1894, payable out of the annual revenue, before such revenue for such year becomes payable by the tax payers, it is requisite for the said corporation to borrow the sum of $200,000;

Therefore be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Corporation of the City of Victoria, by the Mayor and the Finance Committee thereof, to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation from any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations who may be willing to advance the same, the sum of $200,000, in such amounts and at such times the same may in the opinion of the Mayor and the Finance Committee of the Council be required, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum.

Sec. 2. The money so borrowed shall be expended in defraying the current legal expenses of the said corporation for the year 1894, and shall together with the interest thereon, be payable and repaid to the lender or lenders thereof on or before the 31st day of December, 1894, out of the municipal revenue for the said year.

Sec. 3. The acknowledgment of such liability shall be in the form of a promissory note signed by the Mayor and the Finance Committee and the Clerk of the said Corporation, and shall be sealed with the Corporate seal of the said Corporation.

Sec. 4. In the construction of this By-law the expressions "Land" and "Improvements," and "Real Property," shall have respectively the meaning given to them in section 2 of the Municipal Act, 1892, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 5. This By-law may be cited as the "Annual Loan By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 5th day of February, A.D. 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council the 12th day of February, A.D. 1894.

(L.S.) JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 12th day of February A.D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

No. 219.

A BY-LAW

Respecting the Assessment Roll.

Be it enacted by the Corporation of the City of Victoria, by the Council thereof, as follows:

1. It is hereby declared that a distinction for the purpose of assessment shall be made between land and improvements situate within the municipal limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

2. Land situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at its actual cash value, as it would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

3. Improvements situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at twenty-five per cent. of their actual cash value, as they would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

4. The Assessor shall begin to make the assessment on or before the first Friday in January, and complete the same on or before the second Tuesday in April, and the assessment shall be made on the said second Tuesday in April in each year.

5. The Assessment Roll shall be returned by the Assessor to the Clerk of the Municipality on or before the third Saturday in April in each year.

6. In the construction of this by-law the expressions "land" and "improvements" shall have respectively the meanings given to them in section 2 of the "Municipal Act, 1892."

7. The "Land and Improvement Assessment By-law, 1892," "The Assessment By-law, 1893," and any by-law or by-laws containing any provision or provisions which may be inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this by-law, is and hereby repealed in so far only as the same are so inconsistent or repugnant, so that full force and effect shall be given to the provisions of this by-law, but not otherwise.

8. This by-law may be cited as "The Assessment By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 29th day of January, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council on the 5th day of February, 1894.

(L. S.) JNO. TEAGUE, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

VETERINARY.

F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 132; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
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Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
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SOCIETIES.

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B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver No. 5935, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jy12 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

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No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jy12 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, 1-19 Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 2,
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LOT FOR SALE—Cor. South Turner and Niagara streets; 40x112. Apply R. H., Times office. mar3-t f

TO LET.

TO LET—A store at tram switch, 27 Government street; rent, $25 per month. Inquire at 29 Government street. mar5-1w

PIANO'S TO RENT—Apply at 76 Princess Ave. fe 23-2w

ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior Street, James Bay. fe19

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 51 Langley St. feb7-tf

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WANTED—By single man, board and room; state terms. Address V., Times office mar6-3t

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MATRIMONY—Young man wishes to correspond with view to marriage. Address "Beta," Times office, city. mar6-3t

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The Daily Times.

ORGANIC FALSEHOODS.

The Colonist has perpetrated a good many absurdities of late, but the following from this morning's issue caps the climax, as it were:

The organ of the opposition denies that it ever backed Mr. Brown and the other decryers of the credit of the province in denying that its revenue has of late years been undergoing a process of healthy expansion. We are glad to see this denied, for it will help to undo some of the mischief which the organ has been trying to make, as it shows that it does not believe in its own arguments and has no faith in its own figures. A few days ago, when we quoted Mr. Grant's figures to show that the expansion of the revenue has been such that it is larger now, in proportion to the interest on the public debt, than it was seven years ago, the Times hastened to endeavor to show that "Mr. Grant's contention was a most ridiculous one—too flimsy to impose on any one but a credulous child." And now, when we have proved to a demonstration that the expansion of revenue has been concurrent with the expenditure on works of improvement and that the money expended on those improvements is greatly in excess of the money borrowed, our contemporary has nothing to say except some silly allusions to a paragraph in the Vancouver World, a newspaper which it affects to hold in supreme contempt. When we remember the treatment which the World has received at the hands of the organ of the opposition, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that it is in earnest when it quotes it as an authority on the subject.

To most of our readers it is unnecessary to point out what falsehood and stupidity our neighbor here displays, but it may be worth while to dwell a little on the matter, just to show how far the government organ is capable of crooked dealing. As regards the first two sentences, we need only reproduce the Times' remarks of Tuesday, to which the Colonist's assertions are supposed to be a reply. They are as follows:

Once more we beg leave to advise our amiable neighbor to use a little discretion when it feels tempted to lie in the service of the government. This morning it ventures on the following "whopper":

"The members of the opposition, led by the representative of New Westminster, have persisted in asserting that they have proved that the revenue of the province has been steadily declining for many years. In this they have been valiantly backed up by their Victoria organ."

This is an unusually outrageous violation of the truth, even for the Colonist. The government organ cannot produce one jot or title of evidence to support its statement. The members of the opposition and the Times have not "persisted in asserting that they have proved that the revenue of the province has been declining for many years."

Those who compare the two extracts will find it difficult to say which is the more disgusting—the organ's deliberate misrepresentation or its hypocritical pretence at being concerned for the credit of the province. After the revelations of the present session it is quite useless for any supporter or organ of the Davie government to pose as a defender of British Columbia's credit. But to proceed to the second of the organ's falsehoods. "A few days ago" Mr. Grant and the Colonist undertook to show that the government's expenditures had caused a great expansion in the real property, personal property and wild land taxes. The Times showed most conclusively that the expansion in the first two was due chiefly to the building of the C. P. R., with which the local government had nothing whatever to do. In point of fact, $18,000 of the "expansion" is contributed by the railway in direct taxes. Then the wild land tax expanded largely because the government increased the rate of taxation. The Times was never so stupid as to say that there was no expansion, as the government organ's falsehood implies, but it did place the credit for the expansion where it belongs.

Finally, the Colonist's bad temper seems to have been thoroughly aroused by our quotations from the Vancouver World. Now it is well konw that the World is the friend and the organ of the government, and that it would never depart from the truth for the purpose of damaging its masters. Therefore when it says that "British Columbia's credit is already at the straining point," and that "the country is already pledged for all it can carry with safety," we are bound to take its utterances as those of a candid friend, speaking well within the limits of the truth. In like manner we are bound to accept its declaration that it knows of thousands of dollars being spent on public works without due return to the province, especially when the World's knowledge in this regard coincides with the knowledge of a great many others. The people would do well to examine closely into the prospect which is laid bfeore the province by the government. The borrowed money is all exhausted, a large proportion of it having been squandered. Further obligations have been incurred, which will immediately render necessary the borrowing of more money, and what that means when the province's credit is "already at the straining point" nobody needs be told. In short, the mismanagement and misconduct of the government have brought the province into a very bad position, according to the Vancouver organ's own showing. It will take a great many lies and misrepresentations on the part of the Victoria organ to counteract the indubitable facts set forth by its Vancouver brother in its moments of candor.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Although Messrs. Adams and Stoddart as a rule give the government unqualified support, they yesterday showed that they do not care about trusting the government too far. When the Cariboo railway bill was before the committee of the house Mr. Adams introduced an amendment providing that the legislature, not the executive, should decide which route the railway should take in entering Cariboo. After a long discussion, during which the chief commissioner of lands and works, the provincial secretary and Mr. Booth made numerous speeches against the amendment, it was nevertheless carried, being supported by Messrs. Adams, Stoddart, Anderson and Hall and the members of the opposition. Mr. Adams pointed out in speaking to the amendment that if the railway entered Cariboo in the way that it is said the company wishes the farmers of the district will be almost ruined. At present the farmers supply the miners with produce. If the railway goes into the mining district without running through the farming district the farmers will be shut out of their natural market, the mining district. Other members said the company had a very selfish idea in view. That was to obtain a land grant from the government to build a line of railway to mines owned by the promoters of the road, leaving the rest of the district in as bad a position as ever. The chief commissioner, as the government usually does, tried to defeat the amendment by bluffing, which, as Mr. Brown says, always satisfies one that there is something suspicious behind the clause. Mr. Booth took a different line of argument, and, if anything, more absurd than that taken by the chief commissioner. Mr. Booth argued that the house might make a mistake, but the government could not. If that was not an insult to every member of the house, the members cannot be insulted. The idea of saying that 33 members are more likely to make a mistake than five members! But perhaps Mr. Booth considers the members of the executive infallible. Of course the government will marshal their forces and undo the good work that the amendment would do when the bill comes up for report.

The amendments agreed upon at the conference between the board of aldermen and the officers of the tramway company are being inserted in the company's bill now before the house. There are two or three amendments to almost every clause. The framers of the original bill will hardly know it when it has been finally agreed upon.

The amendment proposed to the pharmacy act by Mr. Keith provides that a druggist holding a diploma from the faculty of some reputable college of pharmacy shall be entitled to be registered as a licenciate of pharmacy in the province. This does away with the necessity of a holder of a diploma going before the examiners of the pharmaceutical society before he is allowed to carry on business or act as a druggist in the province.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Judge Palmer of the New Brunswick supreme court has resigned his position on the ground of ill-health. Some time ago New Brunswick newspapers made grave charges of official misconduct against the judge, which, if untrue, would have rendered the accusers liable to heavy damages for libel. The judge took no steps towards defending himself against those attacks, and it was fully expected that the charges would be brought up at the coming session of parliament. Now he resigns, so that impeachment will not be possible. It is stated that the cabinet has taken "the necessary steps towards granting him superannuation," but on the other hand our Ottawa correspondent points out that he is not entitled to a superannuation allowance, as he has not been in office for the necessary fifteen years. If the Dominion government proposes that parliament shall strain a point in Judge Palmer's favor, his case will undoubtedly come up for review, and the public may have an opportunity of learning something more in regard to the peculiar judicial timber to be found in the New Brunswick bench.

The Dominion finances continue to fall off in revenue and increase in expenditure. For the last eight months in the current year there was a decrease of $441,873 in the revenue and an increase of $459,733 in the expenditure. The revenue over the expenditure on the consolidated fund is $2,454,056, but there are added to the capital account $2,532,380, which leaves a big deficit.

The Vancouver World accuses us of endeavoring to make capital out of a typographical error which occurred in its recent comment on the E. & N. railway extension. That was just what we did not do, for care was taken to indicate that there was apparently an error. The World says its sentence should have read: "It is not likely that any assistance will be asked by or extended to the scheme by the provincial government, but as the construction of the line will come fairly within the meaning of the Dominion railway act, and deemed to be in the public interest, there is no reason why it should not receive the statutory grant of $3,200." Well, compare this corrected sentence with the World's utterance of a few weeks ago: "The extension of the line would be entitled to the Dominion statutory grant of $3,200 per mile and recognition at the hands of the provincial government." The World now says: "We are surprised that the Times has adopted a policy of hostility to a scheme which is calculated to be of especial advantage to the city of Vancouver." Lest we should be again accused of trying "to make capital out of a typographical error," we shall assume that Victoria is here meant instead of Vancouver. We hasten, then, to assure the World that we have no such hostility as it imputes; but we do most decidedly object to the province pulling E. & N. chestnuts out of the fire without getting any "quid pro quo" save burned fingers.

Long-Range Rifles.

In future wars, it was said, the soldiers would be disabled in larger numbers, but there would be but few deaths; the lesions would be slight and would heal quickly and certainly. Then when peace was made the wounded would be found to be as good as ever, without any other damage than slight scars, just enough to bear witness to their bravery and keep it in their memory. The conclusion drawn was that the tremendous sums spent for arms that are constantly going out of fashion and being renewed, all this labor and effort that was thought to be lost for peace and the progress of humanity, were, on the contrary, serving the cause of progress, and to invent a gun, a ball or a new form of powder was claimed to be a work of kindness and philanthropy!

It seems now, however, that this is a mistake. The experiments made by M. Demosthenes, head surgeon of the Roumanian army, confirming those carried out in Switzerland, Germany and in France by MM. Delorme, Chauvel and Chavanne, have shown the falseness of these claims, which can no longer be advanced in good faith, even if we are to admit that they were ever anything else than the mask of hypocrisy. The distances used were those of a battle, and the cartridges the regular ammunition, so that the results were just what we shall get in battle, and they are terrible enough.

At 1200 or 1400 metres, distances which M. Demosthenes did not exceed on account of the difficulty of hitting a single man at 800 to 1000 metres, he noted complete perforation of the cranium with multiple fractures, and simultaneous rupture of the stomach and intestines. With living horses at the same distance the nickel-steel covered ball of the Roumanian Mannlicher of 6 1-2 millimetres went through the cranium and neck, grinding the vertebrae to pieces.

At shorter distances, a fracture of the cranium means that it bursts into about 20 pieces; at 600 metres the ball went through three bodies placed one behind the other at an interval of half a metre, striking them below the knee, the tibia of the first was found in 14 pieces, while that of the second showed 13. If to this we add the fact that balls striking the bones with this terrific force break themselves into innumerable fragments, tearing the flesh, coming out different places, and leaving in the tissues a lot of metallic fragments, some idea can be formed of the immense gravity of these wounds, and the butchery that a battle in the future is going to be.

And this is not all; a new danger hitherto unknown in wounds by firearms goes to complete the terrible destructive power of these new weapons. I refer to hemorrhage. Wounds inflicted on living horses show that not only the large vessels, but even the arteries of small calibre are opened as if by a knife, giving rise to a great loss of blood. A horse struck in the temple and killed in two minutes lost bright red blood in jets from the wound. A soldier killed accidentally at target practice at Bucharest and who had merely been shot through the apex of the left lung, without any important vessels being opened, was found to have four litres of blood in his pleural cavity.

Such are the wounds with which army surgeons are going to have to deal with in the future. To master this hemorrhage, to handle and set without too much pain or damage limbs of which the skeleton is reduced to fragments, will the good-will, courage and devotion, as also the inexperience and lack of skill of the ambulance attendants be enough? The surgeon's aid will be necessary.

Unfortunately the change of the arms of the present day will expose them to being killed to no purpose. The most that can be done will be to protect the wounded soldier from any further damage, while the first sanitary line will have to be 3500 or 4000 metres behind the battle line.

The cruel but true formula of the results obtained by the philanthropic inventors of new arms is, therefore, "more dangerous wounds and more difficult help to the wounded." The Roumanian surgeon develops this idea in these terms, which give a very good conception of his publication: "We cannot help feeling that this so-called humanitarian projectile is a very perfidious one, as it shatters the cranium, smashes the bones, opens the vessels and splits itself up in the body into a number of pointed and cutting fragments impossible to extract; it wounds many persons at the same time, and, while increasing the number of wounded and of their wounds, prevents us, on account of its great range, from helping the wounded with the quickness and security desirable."

For these reasons let us hope that the god of peace will be propitious to us.—New York Herald.

High Church Expenses.

Looking into a very "High" church in the country one day, and admiring—even the most rigid Ritualist could not help admiring—the beauty and richness of the furniture and fittings of the "sacred edifice" (as the country newspaper loves to call it), I got chatting with the verger, and he gave me some particulars which, while they do not, of course, touch those of many London and provincial Ritualistic and Roman Catholic churches, yet give a fair idea of the cost of maintaining a country High church.

The payment of the lighting bill, for a start, must be no small undertaking. At the time I saw the church there were two huge candles, as long as their 6ft. brass holders, on the centre step of the sanctuary. Each was fully 3in. round. On the altar were six smaller, but still very large, candles, and I was told—as, indeed, I knew—that the number was far larger on special and festival occasions.

"I suppose the candles are very expensive?" I queried.

"Oh, yes," replied my guide; "you see they are the purest wax. They cost at the rate of 6s. a pound."

"And what would that come to for the little ones?"

"Each one of those costs half a guinea. And they don't last long, either, for they are lit regularly. They burn down in about four months. And the larger ones they cost a guinea each; some of them more still, but they last longer, for we only light them at different parts of the service—at high celebration, for instance. We use one of those for nearly a twelve month."

My eye then fell on the seven lamps, censer-like, swinging from the roof, and giving a soft, glowing light through those rose-colored glass shades. These, I was told, were kept continually burning, and they were fed with oil—"sanctuary oil" it is called—at 4s. 6d. a gallon! I could easily believe they cost £20 a year—and that with economy—to keep going. The air was fragrant with the incense from a recent service.

"What does the incense cost?" I inquired.

"Well, we pay 28s. a pound for ours. Expensive, isn't it? But we had some presented to us a few months ago—that is some of it you can smell—which costs £2 8s. a pound! It is the same as that used at St. Alban's, Holborn; in fact, it was made from the same recipe. But, then, it's no use making such a heavy smoke—it upsets folks, and starts the old ladies coughing. We have to be very careful with it; before service the vicar gives the thurifer the amount he is to use, which is exactly measured out. It is put, as you know, perhaps, on a red-hot coal in the censer."

I looked around the chancel, and could not help being struck with the evident costliness of all around—everything was rich and good. The brass-topped altar rails, supported by beautiful wrought iron work, cost nearly £100, the polished top reflecting the crimson rays from the ever-lighted swing lamps. The Persian carpet before the altar cost £75, and smaller side-carpets in proportion; that in the Lady Chapel was bought for £50. The huge candlesticks of solid brass ran into close on £45; the smaller ones on the altar (six of them) £18. In the centre was a splendid cross—the crystals shining all the rays of the prism, the embossed and pierced and moulded brass-work reflecting the sunlight—for which £38 was paid. The swing lamps cost £3, while the embroidered frontal and hangings must have cost getting on for £200. In these respective niches stood the banners of the Guilds, each a work of high art.

Turning to the nave, the general costliness was to be observed. Pictures representing "The Way to the Cross" were fastened to the walls—they cost over £150, fourteen of them. Every window was filled with stained glass. In the vestries I was shown the scarlet vestments of the acolytes and torch-bearers; the embroidered surplices of the crucifer, thurifer, and attendants, and the robes of the clergy. These reminded me of Continental cathedrals more than anything.

Nearly all these things—I forgot to mention the crucifixes, costing anything from 15s. to £10—were given by individual patrons. I came away with the impression that, right or wrong in their doctrine, these Churchmen did not grudge expense.—Tit Bits, London.

The Ebony Tree.

A great deal of difference in color exists in the trunk of the exogen between the alburnum and the true wood. In no case is it more apparent than in the ebony tree, for here the true wood is of an intense black, while the alburnum is of a light grey. The contrast between the two is very great, and it is the black part that is so much esteemed as an article of commerce. The deep jet of the ebony has passed into a proverb, and "as black as ebony" is a similitude sometimes heard among us. Ebony is a handsome material for carving and for the manufacture of ornamental articles, and is most effective when used for inlaying furniture in contrast with box or other white wood. The rosaries of the Roman Catholics are sometimes of ebony; and chess boards and chess men, and rulers, and walking sticks, and numberless fancy goods are made of it. There are several species of the tree growing in different parts of the tropics, and even beyond their range, as far north as Switzerland in the old world, and New York in the new. The centre of the stem, in the ebony, is always of the jetty black we have described, but in varities of the species it assumes shades of yellow, green and red. It is a forest tree, with hard, dense wood, that gives some trouble to the woodcutter. The branches are rounded, and the leaves entire, mounted on short footstalks. The fruit is pulpy in its nature, and of a roundish shape; when fully ripe some of the species may be eaten, but in an immature state the juices are acrid and unwholesome. A great deal of ebony timber comes to us from Madagascar, the Mauritius, and other tropical places. But the valuable forests of Ceylon furnish it in the most abundance. They are on the eastern side of the island, and reach as far as the town of Trincomalee, which is situated on a bay of that name. On either hand are found trees of the utmost value; here is the delicate satinwood, and the tulipwood, and the ironwood, the name of the last denoting its duration and solidity; it is an ornamental tree, bearing violet-scented buds.

Coughlin Acquitted.

Chicago, March 8.—Coughlin was acquitted this afternoon.

Don't Cough
AND IF YOU
Do Cough
USE
London Hospital
Cough Cure
AND YOU
Won't Cough

Cochrane & Munn, Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Christy bread knives at Fox's. Easy cutting and no crumbs.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—The Jubilee hospital board will meet to-night. It is the regular March meeting.

—Acme lodge, No. 14, will pay a fraternal visit to-night to Dominion lodge, No. 4.

—Coal is being supplied to the city for $1 a ton less than in former years. The saving is a large one.

—A large assortment of goods at half price, by order of the assignees, at Johnston & Co., book store.

—A number of friends gave Captain Winchester a surprise party on board the Thermopylae on Tuesday night.

—Thomas Aitken, drunk, did not appear in the police court this morning and his bail, which was $10, was declared forfeited.

—There will be a general meeting of the Y. M. C. A. to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Officers will be elected and organization completed.

—An effort is being made to induce George Glover to stand for school trustee. The nominations will be made in room 5 of the market building at noon to-morrow.

—No remedy has ever before, in so short a time, sprung into such universal favor and demand as Atwood's cough cure, which undoubtedly has no equal. For sale by all medicine dealers.

—The funeral of the well-known Chinese merchant Up Yip, who died early this week, took place yesterday afternoon. The usual elaborate ceremonies attended his final exit from the world.

—Don't blame anybody but yourself if you should fail to secure a good carpet at small cost. We offer (for two or three weeks) special inducements in curtains, rugs, etc. Remember the date, Monday, March 5th. Weiler Bros.

—The Victoria Choral society had a rehearsal of the Fri King's Daughter at the Y. M. C. A. rooms last night. The ladies were in the majority, many of the gentlemen depended upon being absent. Good progress was made.

—Chicken thieves are "doing" the Cedar Hill district. They lately made a highly successful, personally conducted, tour of Spring Ridge, securing many valuable specimens for their collection. The police are after those tourists.

—Henry Saunders has made an assignment to William Wilson, R. P. Rithet and C. F. Todd. The business will be carried on as usual, the assignment being made to conveniently deal with the affairs of Mr. Saunders. The failure is said to be due to the suspension of Green, Worlock & Co.

—At the annual meeting of the Kootenay & Columbia Prospecting & Mining Co., held at their officers in Ottawa, on 19th ulto, the reports showed that notwithstanding the depression in the silver market a satisfactory business had been done. The fine quality of ore mined having brought good returns. Work will be pursued vigorously during the coming season. The following directors were appointed: Archibald Stewart, Hector McRae, S. H. Fleming, W. A. Allan, and G. P. Brophy, all of Ottawa.

—Joshua M. Wientling and B. F. Spencer returned to the Sound this morning. The former goes to his home in Seattle and the latter to Chicago where business calls him. They met a number of Victorians yesterday including A. C. Flumerfelt, president of the Board of Trade, Ald. H. A. Munn, R. T. Williams, W. H. Ellis and others. They also had a lengthy discussion with Mayor Hoy of New Westminster. They left with the impression that nearly everybody in Victoria desired the Mainland connection.

—The notices advising the public where the cars will stop on Pandora avenue are in many cases awkwardly placed. The other day a lady wished to get on one of the cars, and signaled the driver to stop at a point where a small crossing had been made. Twenty yards farther down the avenue was a notice for the cars to stop, but the track at that point was simply unapproachable on account of the deep mud. The driver of the car, although he saw the frightful condition of the street at the point indicated, and although the lady, who was well advanced in years, could have stepped from the spot where she was standing in a moment, took his car down to the notice board, and there lost fully five minutes waiting for the poor old lady to pick her way through the mud and slush, which made a terrible mess of her clean shoes and the lower part of her skirts. The senseless conduct of the man aroused quite a storm of indignant comment among the passers-by.

—There will be a general rehearsal of Mikado at the Institute hall to-night.

—Two crossed wires caused the fire bells to ring a little before 6 o'clock this morning.

—A meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church was held last evening.

—Canton Victoria, No. 1, P.M., will hold its regular meeting to-morrow evening, (Friday) at 7:30 sharp.

—A meeting of the Victoria Canoe club is to be held this evening at the Five Sisters block to arrange for the annual ball.

—A meeting of the Y. M. C. A., called by the president, will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

—Acme lodge, I. O. O. F., will pay a fraternal visit to Dominion lodge this evening. All the members of Dominion lodge are expected to attend.

—The committee having in charge the Sons of Erin concert on March 17, is meeting this afternoon. Arrangements for the affair are nearly complete.

—A meeting o fthe provincial political association supporters of the Davie government was held last evening. There was a long discussion but no business was transacted.

—An inquest was held at 4 o'clock this afternoon to enquire into the cause of the death of Path who was found dead in his cabin.

—Major G. A. L. Rawstorne (G) left England yesterday with 55 men of the Royal Marine artillery for the barracks at Esquimalt. This is the remainder of the draft to proceed with the building of the fortifications.

—The Earl of Kintore will be a visitor to British Columbia next month. He is to return to Australia this way and will arrive in time to sail by the Arawa on April 16. This will be his second visit to Canada, having once returned this way from Japan.

—Mayor Teague did not come out today owing to the severe weather, but will very likely be down to-morrow. The special meeting to further consider the Jubilee Hospital aid matter has not yet been called, but it probably will be for Friday afternoon or evening or Saturday. As has been stated opposition to the matter has developed and the council sessions on it will be very interesting.

—William Glynn, of Seattle, returned home on the Kingston this morning. He is the manager of the syndicate which owned the mineral claim on the townsite of Three Forks and had a protest in against the owners of the townsite getting a crown grant. Mr. Glynn disposed of his property to the townsite people and the protest has been withdrawn.

—Members of the Knights of Pythias will be pleased to learn that Supreme Chancellor Blackwell will visit the coast this summer and will be present at the meeting of the grand lodge of British Columbia in this city on June 6th. This will add greatly to the interest of the meeting, which is expected to be the most successful in the history of the order here.

—The Seattle election resulted in a clean sweep for the Republicans, the entire ticket being elected. It also means the return to power of ex-Chief Gard Kellogg, of the fire department, who was turned down to make a place for Chief Hunt, a Democrat, when the last election took place. David E. Durie, the defeated Democratic candidate for mayor, is well known here, where he has many friends.

—A pioneer of the city, in the person of Joseph Dewsnap, passed away at 2 o'clock p. m. to-day, aged 64 years. The deceased was a native of Derbyshire, England, and came to Victoria in the early sixties. For the past twenty-five years he has been a faithful servant of the city, in recent years occupying the position of street foreman, in which capacity he was brought into contact with the workingmen, who formed a high opinion of his truthfulness and honesty. He leaves two sons and one daughter (Mrs. G. M. Clyde), and many old friends who will deeply regret his demise.

—George Peacock was in the police court this morning, charged with larceny. The case grew out of the alleged removal by Mr. Peacock of some household goods which had been levied on by the sheriff for rent. An interesting display of furniture, including a stove, a couple of mattresses, a table, dishes and lamps, was brought into court to sustain the charge. Peacock claimed that he could produce proof that the goods had never been levied on, and Magistrate Macrae remanded the case until Saturday to give him an opportunity to do so.

A Desperate Smuggler.

San Francisco, March 8.—The bark Mary Winkelman brings news that James Cassieres, steward of the Scallen is in prison at Honolulu with prospects of a charge of murder being lodged against him. Cassiers was arrested here on a charge of smuggling opium some weeks ago and his narrow escape from conviction seems to have had no effect. At Honolulu he attempted to get ashore with 20 tins of opium concealed about his clothes, and was stopped by two native officers. When they took him into custody Cassiers drew a carring knife with a twelve-inch blade and stabbed and cut both men in a dozen places. One officer was expected to die at last accounts.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

WILL ADJOURN TO-NIGHT.

The Presbytery Working at the Last of Its Business.

The meeting of the Presbytery of Vancouver will be over at 6 o'clock this evening. The now famous Macleod matter was not gone into, and very likely will not be. The conference between the committee named for the purpose and Rev. Mr. Macleod was held yesterday afternoon. What was brought up in that meeting has not been made public. A Times man was told by a member of the Presbytery this morning that the conference had come to nothing and that the subject would not be before the Presbytery for consideration.

The Presbytery was in executive session last night and again to-day. Among the additional matters put through were the following:

The General Assembly was recommended to provide a special course of study for Mr. Colman. The home mission report was presented by Rev. D. A. MacRae. The necessary grants were recommended for the year to St. Paul's, Victoria West, Northfield, Metchosin and Sooke, Union, Comox, Alberni, East Fernwood, Spring Ridge and Cedar Hill and Pender island, and arrangements made for supply of these fields. Remits from the General Assembly on hymnals, powers of Synods and representation of sessions were considered and disposed of. Rev. Dr. G. L. McKay of Formosa was nominated for the General Assembly. The following were appointed commissioners to the General Assembly:—Ministers—Rev. Dr. Campbell and D. MacRae; elders, Thornton Fell, Victoria, and Ralph Craig, Nanaimo.

The report on Sunday schools presented yesterday by Rev. Dr. Campbell made the following excellent showing: The number of Sunday schools in the Presbytery is at present eleven, of which seven are in Victoria and its suburbs; the enrolment of scholars is 1,122, an increase of two during the year, with a total of 117 teachers, five more than in 1892. The average attendance during the year just closed is recorded at 789, 910 being the return for 1892. The financial statement shows $1,001 to have been collected by Sunday school contributions, against $1,346 in 1892, the expenditure on school maintenance being $760, and $15 being raised by the St. Paul's school, Victoria West, towards home missions and augmentation. The Sunday school contributions of St. Andrew's, Nanaimo, were devoted towards the church building fund. In a general review of the school work it is stated that Rev. Mr. Macdonald's successor (T. Morrison) having just arrived at Alberni, the school there will be re-opened in May. Only one school contributed towards missions in 1893, as against five during the previous year.

Law Intelligence.

Yesterday Hon. Mr. Justice Drake handed out his judgment on the appeal from the award made by the umpire in the arbitration between Edwin John of Saanich and the Victoria and Sidney railway company, argued before him on the 1st inst. The judgment cuts down the amount awarded from $1,500 to $1,200, the company to pay the costs of the appeal.

Accidents Will Happen.

The daily press continually record dangers to life and limb. The lesson to the prudent is, carry a small amount of cheap accident insurance, $3000 for 24 hours for 25 cents. Morrow, Holland & Co., 44 Broad street, agents of Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company.

We Want You

To see our $6, $8, and $10 men's tweed suits and our boy's $1, $1.50, and $2 suits. Russell & McDonald's clearing out sale of clothing, opposite the Iron church, Douglas street.

America Photographed.

The coupon-holders who came first and received portfolios were delighted with their investment. "It is beautiful," "splendid views," how can it be done for the money?" etc., were the exclamations heard. Our first consignment was exhausted at noon on the first day, but as the publishers have been wired for a large supply, which should arrive by Monday or Tuesday, there will not be any further delays in meeting the demand. In the meantime, in order that an approximate estimate of the number that will be needed may be obtained, holders of coupons are requested to place their orders at this office this or early next week. The coupon for Part One will only be printed while the demand continues; and after it has been withdrawn the Times cannot undertake to supply any more of Part One than orders then received call for. For the present, however, there is no limit to the number that can be supplied. Every reader of the Times, and every friend of every reader, may secure one of these beautiful albums on the terms advertised. Send in the orders now; portfolios to be sent by mail cost 2 cents in addition for postage—delivered at this office, 10 cents.

Destitution in San Francisco.

Those who think times are very hard in Victoria, may learn by reading the following from the San Francisco Examiner that there are towns on the coast much worse off: A particularly severe case of destitution was discovered yesterday at 214 Fourth street. The father of the family is a ship-carpenter, and has the reputation of being a good workman, but for months he has been without work and so far has been unable to secure any. The oldest son, a young man of about 24 years of age, is a printer, but so far has had no work this winter. A young boy about 14 years old has managed to pick up a few nickels by odd jobs but such jobs are scarce, and the whole family has been subsisting on the earnings of a daughter who works in a shirt factory, but whose weekly earnings do not exceed $3. The rooms where they live are bare of furniture, and they are in constant fear of being ejected from the house, as they are several months in arrears for rent. Work of any kind has been eagerly sought by every member of the family, but without success.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely unequalled as a blood purifier and strengthening medicine. It is the ideal spring medicine. Try it.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

A-DOZEN-BABIES
For $4.
Cabinet Size and Best Finish at
SKENE LOWE'S,
Government Street.

Marine.

As far as known no damage was done to the barkentine Wrestler by last night's storm.

The Garland left for the Sound this morning at 4 o'clock. She had a number of passengers.

The steamship Warrimoo of the Canadian-Australian line is due here on Saturday or Sunday. She will probably have a very fair cargo made up at Australia, Fiji and Hawaiian points, and quite a number of passengers.

The Empress of India is due here from Yokohama on Wednesday, March 14.

Totally Independent.

San Francisco, March 8.—Alexander Centre and Richard Schwerin, agents of the Pacific Mail steamship company, declare that the North American Navigation Company's prospects of continuance in business has nothing to do with the advance in the freight tariff to Panama and other Pacific coast points. "We advanced rates without regard to any other organization, and will not be guided by what other companies may do in the future, whether we maintain that rate or not," said Mr. Schwerin. "I realize that the situation is uncertain in regard to what will take place, and I am as curious as anyone to see which way the cat will hop. One thing is known to everyone and is acknowledged by the North American Navigation Company, and that is it will not be able to continue business unless it can be assured another subsidy. I don't say it will not get the subsidy, for I am not able to foresee what will take place. Nobody can tell what the Panama railway company may decide to do. This company does not bill any through freight but confines itself strictly to points on this coast."

The Czar's Horses.

San Francisco, March 8.—Thomas Murphy, the well known trainer and driver of trotting horses, has been appointed to manage the racing stables of the Czar of Russia, and with William Holverzer, his assistant trainer, will leave San Francisco on March 15th for New York, thence to St. Petersburg. Murphy was for a time under Orria Hickok, and is acknowledged a first-class horseman.

W. G. CAMERON
55 Johnson Street.

Special Attractions

The store is wide-awake It looks after your interests as sincerely as it's own. Something new is developing right along, and it pays shoppers to watch this column.

Bargains

We believe in low prices Such every-day bargains as these make the business bigger all the while:

Men's Print Shirts, 14 to 16½, regular price, $1.75, $1.50, $1.25 and $1.00 ..... 50c.

Men's Heavy Ribbed Underwear, regular price, 50c., for..... 35c.

We buy and sell in great quantities and prices are lower here in consequence.

W. G. CAMERON
55 Johnson Street.

FOR THE NORTH
The Steamer
BARBARA BOSCOWITZ
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will sail for Fort Simpson and way ports on
Saturday, March 10th,
At 7 p. m., from Spratt's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to
CAPT. J. D. WARREN,
6 Trounce Avenue.
mar5

Every household should be supplied with a bottle of
STAMINAL.
It makes delicious Beef Tea in one minute by merely adding hot water.
It contains the virtue of Beef and Wheat and the tonic qualities of Hypophosphites.
Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

NOTICE.

We hereby give notice that it is our intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to the executors of the estate of G. Bossi, deceased, of the license now held by the said G. Bossi, deceased, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Russ House, situate on Johnston Street, in the City of Victoria.

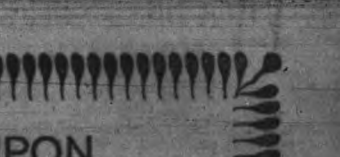
ROSA BOSSI,
CARLO BOSSI,
Executors of the estate of G. Bossi, deceased
Feb. 12-30t

Place a Cake
OF BABY'S OWN SOAP

In your linen drawer and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri in a modified degree.
The longer you keep the soap before using it the better.
Beware of Imitations.
The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Sole Manufacturers.

Argyle House
YOU
Ought to call and get a pair of our Black Seamless
Stockings.
OUR
White Satin Striped
Muslins
At 10c. a yard, are the best value in the market this season.
Embroideries
from 3c. a yard.
Unbleached Apron and Pinafore Linen, 10c. a yard.
J. Horner & Co.

Two Little Girls in Blue
Is very popular, but not so much so as our sale of Ladies' Buttoned Boots. We are clearing a line at
$1.75
per pair.
Daisy Bell
Wears a pair of these boots and is the talk of the town.
A. B. Erskine,
Cor. Gov't & Johnson Streets.


WE CLAIM
To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.
To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.
F. W. Nolte & Co.,
ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.
417 Hastings St., Vancouver.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.
LIME.
ATKINS & BROS.
Have assumed their old business and are now ready to deliver LIME to all parts of the city at 50 cents a barrel. It is the best Lime in the Province and has stood the test for the last sixteen years.
Office and Warehouse, No. 3 Pandora St., Near Government.
mr 2-1mo

$10 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons injuring or destroying the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office,
23rd January, 1894. j24

COUPON.

America Photographed.

PART 1.

Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 1 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage.

Cut out now and present before the end of next week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time, or the opportunity to secure Part One will be lost.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS IN INDIA

IV.—THE SYCE.

(Written for the Times.)

The syce, or gora-walla, as he is sometimes called in India, is groom to a gentleman's saddle or riding horse. The other horses are in charge of the coachman who goes by that name. The coachman drives, and is responsible for the care of the carriages and harness. He has one or two subordinate grooms under him, who attend to the horses, harness and carriages, and also accompany him when he goes out driving in the capacity of footmen.

This class of servants are usually Mahomedans, although the syce sometimes belongs to the Purdasee caste, who also speak the Hindustani language. The syce's duties begin very early in the day, particularly if his master is a military officer. He then not only has to get the horse saddled and in readiness, but also has to accompany him to parade. The Indian syce may be said to accompany his horse wherever it goes, even into a railway horse-box, when on transit from one station to another, which often means a journey of some days, and, one can imagine in a climate like that of India that for the time being, it is anything but a pleasant position.

It is a familiar sight in a military station in India to see a number of these "Knight of the Horse" following their charges, at a speed regulated by the humor of their masters, which at times is anything but gentle exercise. I have seen the post-runners in India, and the jinrickshaw men in Hong Kong and Yokahama, and think the Indian syce can hold his own with them, in the art of putting one foot before the other, although the former are noted for their muscular strength and powers of endurance.

The syce on duty is usually attired in his native dress. This consists of a few yards of unbleached cloth called "dhotur," which is wound round the lower part of his body, a colored vest, and usually a turban or cap. The jhool or horse-cover is an accompaniment to his dress, in almost the same way a napkin is to the waiter. The coachman generally dresses like an English groom, with the exception of his head dress, which usually consists of a little turban, which is covered with the same material and trimming as his coat. Most of them also wear gaiters and boots of English pattern as well as driving gloves.

There are a few wealthy Arab and Parsees families in Bombay who keep a European coachman, although their footmen are natives. Some of these also possess some splendid thoroughbred Arab race horses, which are trained and looked after by European jockeys who also ride them at all big races. The writer has seen both at Bombay and Poona, where annual meetings are held, as many as eight or ten horses run for the "Turf Club cup." There are several native jockeys who ride at these races, and are clever riders on the turf.

The Arab horse dealers regularly import some valuable animals, and number among their patrons several Rajahs and Princes, as well as many European and native gentlemen, and even the government of India. In front of the large stables on the Parel road at Bombay, it is not an unusual sight of an evening, to see as many as fifteen or twenty of these sons of the desert, all dressed in their Bedouin costumes smoking their "hookahs" (Indian pipes with long stems) and sipping their coffee which they take very strong without sugar or milk in tiny little bowls which hold about a mouthful. These stables, I believe, presented a lively scene during the late riots between the Mahomedans and Hindoos, being situated in the centre of the native town and in close proximity to one of the largest Mahomedan mosques in Bombay.

I have seen very few natives who went in for riding exercise, and the women never do. At a Hindoo marriage ceremony, however, you see as many as a dozen horses or more heading the procession, which are ridden by the children of the relatives of the contracting couple. These horses are dressed in spangled saddlery and drapery for the festive occasion, and are quietly led by their grooms. They form quite a fairy scene, such as we read of in the "Arabian Nights," especially a torchlight procession at night, which is made through the native town, and in wealthy families money being no object, is lavishly spent in needless ceremony and frasting on these occasions. This expense being often in addition to the handsome dowry, which in Hindoo families in India, is exacted from the father of the bride. In the wedding procession the bride and bridegroom sit on the same horse, and the custom prevails both among the Hindoos and the Mahomedans.

The feed of the horse in India consists chiefly of what is called "gram" or "chunna" by the natives, which is something like dried peas. This is very largely sown in India, also the "Lucerne grass." With the above, some hay, and the stalks of the grain called "jowari" are also given to horse and cattle. The jowari grain and the grain is ground and largely consumed by the natives themselves.

The transportation or hauling of merchandise, etc., in all large cities in India is chiefly done by "bullock carts" called "Kataras." These carts are licensed by the municipality in Bombay, as well as all public conveyances. The "reckla" is a light little rig on two wheels, drawn by a pair of bullocks, of a smaller class than the "kataras." These are largely patronized by the native community and are licensed to hold four persons, but very thin ones. The European community use the four wheeled "Victorias" or "shigrams," which are drawn by one horse, and these vehicles have quite replaced the uncomfortable "buggy" which plied for hire in Bombay some few years ago.

The syce is generally an adept in the art of riding, and to see the way he sometimes takes his horse home reminds one of Gilpin's famous ride to York. He quite discards the stirrups, and seems to prefer his heels to spurs. Many a good pony has been spoilt in the Mofussil, as they get into a peculiar ambling trot, when ridden by some of the natives, and are seldom any good after for either trotting or galloping.

Polo is largely played on the gymkhana grounds at Bombay, and I have seen many a fine little pony as well as its rider disabled during the game. There are polo tournaments held annually in Bombay and other parts of India, the contests being open to teams from various European and native regiments.

A young officer went up for the government examinations in the Hindustani language, which is not a jargon. The question put to him, and which he had to translate into Hindustani was:—"If your syce and horse were standing in the sun, and you wanted him to get into the shade, what would you say?" The candidate considered for a moment, and then replied:—"I would go under a shady tree myself and say "Idhar how." (come here). He passed.

HEDLEY H. BAILEY.

AFTER TWO YEARS SUFFERING

A Young Lady is Restored to Perfect Health—Speaks for the Benefit of Others Afflicted.

Miss Jessie McGregor, daughter of Mr. James McGregor, of Big Island, Picton, N.S., says the New Glasgow Chronicle relates an experience which should go far towards giving hope to other sufferers. Miss McGregor took sick in 1890 and for a considerable time was attended by the family physician, but with no improvement. Another doctor was then called in, but no better results attended his ministrations, and a third was sent for but still no improvement. Indeed she was rather growing steadily worse. She seemed to be in a condition of decline. Then a large gathering commenced on her neck which was opened and discharged considerable matter but did not heal. This with the suffering she had undergone for over a year and a half brought her to the very brink of the grave. At this juncture her brother insisted on her giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and sent for a supply. Although well nigh disheartened Miss McGregor began the use of the Pink Pills and soon found that they were helping her, and joyfully continued using them for some time longer until she found herself as well as she had ever been in her life. She says she feels very thankful that after two years of suffering, during which she had almost despaired of recovery, she again finds herself enjoying the blessing of perfect health.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a wonderful efficacy in building up the system when shattered by a depraved condition of the blood or impaired nervous forces, and there is no case of this kind they will not cure if given a fair trial. Ask for this great blood builder and nerve restorer, and positively refuse all imitations and substitutes said to be "just as good," or "just the same." These substitutes are only offered by a few unscrupulous dealers because of the larger profit they give them. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had from dealers or by mail post-paid on receipt of 50 cents a box or $2.50 for six boxes, by addressing the Company at Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

When a Woman Loves.

When a woman loves a man she lives for him. From the moment she awakes in the morning until she closes her eyes at night a loving wife's thoughts are of her husband. All day she performs her duties with the thought of his pleasure uppermost in her mind and his image in her heart. Nearly everything she does is with the thought of him. If she puts a dainty touch to a room she instinctively wonders what he will think of it when he comes home. If she buys an article in the shops that he will see, close beside her own preference for it is the thought whether he will like it. When she plans the dinner his tastes are regarded first. What would he like best is her constant thought. She dresses her children, having in mind a little suggestion or thought which he may have dropped days, yes, even months ago. His color becomes her color, his taste her taste. And even if she does not always personally approve of a certain thing she buys it or she does it because she feels or thinks it will please him.

Scores and scores of times have I seen wives lay aside their own preference willingly and cheerfully because their husbands liked something else better. His coming home is to her the event of the day, and it is her pleasure to prepare for it in some way. No matter how tired the head, how ill the body during the day, she tries to look cheerful when her husband comes home. She feels that she has something to dress for as his home-coming hour approaches. She likes to lay aside the housegown she has worn all day, and don a fresh dress for his coming. It is a pleasure to her to wear the gown for which, at some time or other, he may have expressed a preference; or it may be in the dressing of her hair in the way in which she knows he likes best; in the simple ribbon of his favorite color; in the wearing of a flower he likes to see on her, or with which there may be some tender association; in a little touch where she deftly gives the table; in some favorite dish prepared by her own hands; in the inviting manner his housecoat and slippers are placed ready for his donning; in the convenient spot in which he finds his evening paper, his cigar ready for his enjoyment; in short, in the thousand touches which only occur to a woman who finds her delight in the pleasure which she can give the man she loves.—Ladies' Home Journal.

All About Kisses.

Some wag with plenty of time on his hands has conceived the idea of hunting through the works of all the prominent English and American authors for the purpose of gathering all the adjectives with which they qualify the word kiss.

The result of his labor is that kisses can be as follows: Cold, warm, icy, burning, chilly, cool, loving, indifferent, balsamic, fragrant, blissful, passionate, aromatic, with tears bedewed, long soft, hasty, intoxicating, dissembling, delicious, pious, tender, beguiling, hearty, distracted, frantic, fresh as the morning, breathing fire, divine, satanic, glad, sad, superficial, quiet, loud, fond, criminal, heavenly, execrable, devouring, ominous, fervent, parching, nervous, soulless, stupefying, slight, careless, anxious, sweet, refreshing, embarrassed, shy, mute, ravishing, holy, sacred, firm, trembling, electrifying, ecstatic, hurried, faithless, narcotic, feverish, lascivious, libidinous, sisterly, brotherly, and paradisical. The task seems interminable and he gave up at this stage.—Philadelphia Times.

To make the hair grow a natural color, prevent baldness, and keep the scalp healthy, Hall's Hair Renewer was invented, and has proved itself successful.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers. If you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

Paid for His Joke.

The Emperor Nicholas of Rusia was in the habit of travelling incognito, accompanied only by one of his Generals, in the diligence. On one of these occasions they were told on arriving at a postal station that the next piece of road was so bad the diligence would take quite three hours to reach the town, but if they liked to walk through the woods they would get there in half the time. As the weather was fine and the path through the woods was said to be a very good one, the Emperor and the General set off on foot. By-and-by they came suddenly to a rapid river, but they could see no bridge. A peasant happened to come by, and the Czar asked where the bridge was. "There is none," said the peasant. Then, is there no way across?" "No—only through the water." "Well, I'll give you ten rubles if you'll carry me over." The peasant immediately took the Czar on his shoulders and in a few minutes landed him on the opposite shore. "Now ten rubles more to bring my friend over." The peasant waded back, took the General on his shoulders and started with him. When they got to the middle the Emperor shouted out: "I'll give you twenty rubles to drop him into the water!" In a moment the General was splashing in the river. "A hundred rubles to carry me on," gasped the General. The peasant picked him up again, but had not gone three steps before the Emperor shouted, "Two hundred rubles to throw him in again!" The peasant stood still in perplexity. "Five hundred rubles to carry me to the bank!" "Eight hundred rubles to drop him." The peasant began to slip the General off his back, but the General clutched him tightly and cried, "A thousand rubles ——— ——— ——— you! to put me on the bank!" The Emperor was laughing too much to say any more, the General was put a shore, and the two, guided by the peasant, reached the town. After they had lunched the General made up his official imperial accounts. In them were these items: "To carrying his Majesty over the river, 10 rubles; to carrying General A. under difficulties graciously created by his Majesty, 1,000 rubles."—From To-day.

Why He is "Private Allen."

Allen, of Mississippi, is everywhere known as "Private" Allen, but it is not generally known how he obtained this title. It was when he first ran for Congress, says the Boston Advertiser. He stumped the district with his competitor, a General Tucker, who opened the campaign with a rhetorical rhapsody in which he alluded to his war services, and particularly described a battle in which he had commanded the confederate side, beginning: "Fellow citizens, I slept one night in a tent on the mountain side awaiting the battle of the morrow." When he had finished Allen got up and said: "Friends and fellow citizens: What General Tucker told you about sleeping in his tent that night before the battle is true. I know for I was guarding that tent all night long in the cold and wet. Now, I want to say to all of you who were generals in the war and slept in your guarded tents, vote for him. But all you fellows that guarded the general's tents wet and cold like me, you vote for Private Allen." Allen was triumphantly elected and has been "Private" since.

Most Primitive of Our Hemisphere.

That this title undoubtedly belongs to the Ainu of Japan is the opinion of A. H. Savage Landor, who has recently described his experiences among them ("Alone with the Hairy Ainu," London, 1893.) The author, who is a grandson of the poet Landor, lived five months with this people in the interior of Yezo, and had greater opportunities for observing their peculiarities than previous travelers, many of whom drew false conclusions from observing Japanese half-breeds instead of pure-bred Ainu. The Ainu, all told, number about fifteen thousand to seventeen thousand. They are undersized, averaging about five feet two and one-half inches for men, and four feet eleven inches for women. The body is covered with hair, the forehead narrow and sharply sloped backward, the cheek-bones prominent, the nose hooked and broad. They appear to use the feet and toes freely to aid their hands and fingers, and employ their teeth so readily that when an unusually heavy haul is necessary they prefer to use them rather than their hands.

Tennyson on Spring.

We have the word of Alfred Tennyson for it that in the spring the young man's fancies lightly turn to thoughts of love. It is singular that the great laureate omitted to mention the fact that it is in the spring that a considerable portion of the human race turn to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Probably nothing but the difficulty of finding a good rhyme for that invaluable remedy deterred him. Certain it is that the old-time domestic remedies are generally discarded in favor of the standard blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has attained the greatest popularity all over the country as the favorite Spring Medicine. It purifies the blood and gives nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength.

When you see this on the Box
You know they are good.

It is not Sawdust

We use in making INDURATED FIBRE WARE, people think it is, but they are mistaken. We use the longest and strongest Wood Fibre, prepared without seam or joint of any kind, and Indurated by process which renders it impervious to heat, and gives INDURATED FIBRE WARE imparts no taste to its contents, and is the lightest, tightest, strongest and durable ware ever made.

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The Weekly Time

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 48 page paper; containing all the news of general, provincial and city. It is an independent political paper in British Columbia and has a very large circulation throughout the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance in addition to foreign countries.

Address,

THE TIMES P.
Victoria, B.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 17th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ DOWN.	No. 1 Passenger Daily. A.M.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays. A.M.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.	NORTH BOUND. READ UP.	No. 1 Passenger Daily. P.M.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays. P.M.	Miles from Victoria.
	8 00	2 00		VICTORIA		5 00	5 00	
	8 24	2 24	6	HILLSIDE		4 34	4 34	3
	8 30	2 30	8	GORGE		4 28	4 28	5
	8 34	2 34	10	SUMMIT SIDING		4 24	4 24	7
	8 44	2 44	14	SHAWNIGAN LAKE		4 14	4 14	11
	8 57	2 57	21	COBBLE HILL		4 01	4 01	18
	9 07	3 07	26	McKINSONS		3 51	3 51	23
	9 11	3 11	29	KOKSILAH		3 47	3 47	26
	9 18	3 18	33	DUNCANS		3 40	3 40	30
	9 30	3 30	40	COBBLE HILL		3 28	3 28	37
	9 45	3 45	48	QUAMICHAN		3 13	3 13	45
	9 55	3 55	53	GLENORA		3 03	3 03	50
	10 05	4 05	58	MAPLE BAY		2 53	2 53	55
	10 15	4 15	63	NANAIMO		2 43	2 43	60
	10 45	4 45	79	WELLINGTON		2 13	2 13	76
	A.M.	P.M.				P.M.	P.M.	

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time-table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

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Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

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The Shortest Route to

JAPAN AND CHINA

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(Subject to alteration.)

WILL LEAVE TACOMA

Steamship Victoria	Dec. 14th
Steamship Tacoma	Jan. 17th
Steamship Mogul	Feb. 7th
Steamship Victoria	Feb. 28th
Steamship Tacoma	April 4th
Steamship Mogul	April 25th
Steamship Victoria	May 15th

Steamship Victoria, Captain Panton, will leave Tacoma on the 14th of December, at daylight, and will carry passengers and freight at current rates. For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., General Agents, Victoria

Or E. E. BLACKWOOD, General Agent N. P. R. R. Co., Victoria.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R

Rates to all Points East and South

$5.00 to $10.00

Cheaper than via any other route. Luxurious Sleepers and Elegant Upholstered Tourist Sleeping Cars, running through without change to

Boston,
Montreal,
Minneapolis,
St. Paul,
Toronto,

All Atlantic Steamship Lines represented. For rates and all information apply to

GEO. E. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria, B.C.
GEO. McL. BROWN, District Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

HONOLULU, BY O.S.S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

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Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, March 17th, 1894, 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery

For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Mariposa....Thursday, April 5th, at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents

or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. E. CONNON, Agent, Boston Square, Victoria

CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory

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Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

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Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

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E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER

JOAN

J. S. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1894

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island are discontinued.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet Cars, with bath rooms, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleepers, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleepers and first and second class coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with stages for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

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ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY TIMES.

PHAN HOME MANAGERS.

Hayward Elected President Vice F. H. Worlock Resigned.

managers of the B. C. Protestant ns' Home met last evening in the's parlor at the city hall. Right Bishop Cridge occupied the chair here were present Revs. E. Robson Cleaver and Messrs. Jas. Hutche Chas. Hayward, N. Shakespeare, H. Michael, Thornton Fell and John Jes

letter was read from F. H. Wor resigning his position as president member of the board. Charles Hay was elected president and E. C. member on the board of the Epis church. John Jessop was elected ary secretary.

treasurer presented the following nt:

DEBIT.

e as per annual report $1,965 64
since received..... 207 05

.....$2,172 69

CREDIT.

nts, etc., paid .....$ 582 27
it in Green, Worlock & Co's 1,586 29
e (cash in hand) 4 13

.....$2,172 69

statement was received and the were authorized to arrange with Bank of British Columbia for the with which to carry on the in on.

the transaction of routine busi and benediction by Rev. S. Cleaver meeting adjourned.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

the Editor:—Capt. H. J. Robert his two letters on the labor ques ays himself open to criticism on a many points, one or two of which h on in this letter, leaving the for future comment. He says, al as a rule makes labor's share as as possible." As he is a capital nd speaks for his class, I shall take granted that he speaks the truth ce. How well he knows this, and e has acted upon it, will be seen his "verbal agreement" with a man and his wife whom he brought Foochow, China, in 1887. (See his evidence in the lawsuit he brought t the Colonist, for publishing ft on a Raft" in their issue of 22, 1889 in Daily Colonist, June 2, f he is so much against Chinese labor, why did he import these two e?

calls Chinese labor "slave labor." the two he brought over slaves? y that there is any such thing as e rightfully called "slave labor" nnection with the coming of the e to either the United States or ountry. The essence of slavery is sion. The Chinese all come here ir own free will, induced by the of bettering their temporal condi Some of them sell out their little ss; others mortgage their house or piece of land, to get the money to heir expenses to the "Old Gold tain," as they call California. The and relatives of others put to their scanty savings of years of nial to send out one of their num the land where he hopes he will be able to earn enough to repay with interest. How often they are pointed and lose their little all only sufferers know. Others borrow at heavy interest, but they are not s" in any sense, nor are they bound rk for any particular person or so The only compulsion is their nec the only inducement their hope of They are led to leave their own the very same motives that have millions to leave Great Britain me to Canada and the United s. Their hopes are aroused by let rom their friends already here, and nowledge that they can earn a liv d save money more readily in this ry than in their own.

F. A. Bee, of California, in his g argument before the joint com of the two houses of congress on e immigration, said: "When I d Cape Horn and come to this y with thousands of others, nearly f the passengers on our ship came under contract. We had one com from New York, one from Massa etts, and one from Pennsylvania were sent out. They were sent out rk, most of them agreeing to work o years, transmitting one half of earnings to the parties who furn the capital to bring them here." nly Chinese laborers I have heard ing brought here under agreement rve certain persons for a certain are the Chinaman and his wife who brought here by Capt. H. J. Robert of Moresby Island, from Foochow, the two who escaped from Mores and on a raft. Do you wonder the ates Chinese "cheap labor?"

ere did H. J. R. get the money with he bought Moresby Island, about acres, and the 3,000 acres he on the Mainland? Was it not in With the money he got in China R. bought about 4,500 acres of in this province. He got his money lua and spends it here; he has a t right to do so, I think, but, why he blame the Chinese for doing as s done? How is his wealth benefit he country beyond paying the bare ? Is his land under cultivation, or, holding it until it becomes valuable ason of the improvements his neigh put up on their property? Does he that his anti-Chinese tirades will him into the legislature, where he be able to push legislation that will to increase the market price of his That hope is, I trust, doomed to asted as every evil desire ought to

e T. Keith, M.P.P., H.J.R. tries to a great deal out of the assertion the Chinese send away a portion— e portion, he says—of their earnings ina. I do not think that the Chi n send home one half the amount are said to send, but if they do, I d they have a perfect right to do dare say that many persons in this ce send money to their friends in ast, or in Great Britain or in Eu Having honestly earned the , have they not a perfect right to any lawful use they choose of it? yle O'Reilley, editor of the Boston is reported as saying in a lecture grounds of Ireland, "the Irish ques not only an Irish question, but merican economic question, for the send out of this country every year land $70,000,000." That man is white" who will deny to the Chinese ight he claims for himself.

ould like to ask H.J.R. and other Chinese orators a few questions the money the Chinese are said to send out of the country. 1. How do they send away these millions, in gold and silver coin, or in bullion? 2. If in coin, the coins of what nation? Or, is it, by drafts, bills of exchange, and the like? 4. If by any, or all of these ways, how does it injure the country? 5. How does the sending away of gold or silver from the country differ from sending away the same value in coal, or iron, or wheat, or any other commodity? I think it will be found that the Chinese send away very little gold or silver from this country, yet I believe that gold and silver are the two commodities the sending away of which will do the least harm to the country, provided the country gets an equivalent for them in labor or in goods. Would there have been so much financial distress in the "Silver States" if they could have disposed of all their surplus silver to the Chinese for fair value in useful commodities? I think not.

In my next, I will, with your permission, take up some more of the worthy captain's yarns.

C. A. COLMAN.

214 Pandora avenue.

TOO MUCH LEGISLATION.

To the Editor:—Reading in your last evening's issue that the "legislature is to be petitioned with the view of closing the barber and tobacco shops on Sundays," and being personally interested, I would now draw the attention of enlightened citizens to the injustice of such a measure. I speak on behalf of the tobacconists. I doubt whether there is a business in Victoria more trespassed upon by various stores than the harmless, necessary vendor of the soothing weed. Grocers, fruiterers, confectioners, druggists, fishmongers, saloons, restaurants and many other tradespeople, carry tobacconists goods. Now, I want to show how inconsistent such a law would be, if passed; when the druggists and fruiterers are allowed free scope. Speaking for myself, I would much rather see the tobacconists of Victoria mutually agreed to close one day in each week, but it should also apply to other stores carrying smoking articles. If such a law were to pass I hope that the dealers in tobacco will petition for a special tobacco and cigar license and thus prevent the "huckster shop" system, prevalent among some druggists, etc., in carrying goods not allied to their business. I might state that in Britain such a license is necessary in order to deal in tobacco, and thus many other trades find it not worth their while to interfere with tobacconists. FISH AND FLESH.

THE BIGGS CASE.

To the Editor:—Please allow me a little space in your paper to state the grievance in the Biggs case. The case was thrown out in the Nanaimo court because I did not register my mortgage in Nanaimo. I tried to do so, but could not as no registry office existed there, neither can such be done now as it is no place to register. I sent it to Victoria and got it registered. The case was thrown against me. I made an appeal to the supreme court at once at Victoria. My attorney wrote me to inform me that the case was decided in my favor, with costs, and asked me if I would accept what my cattle were sold for with costs. This I agreed to. My attorney wrote saying he had sent the bill to E. G. Prior, then sheriff, and he refused to pay. Shortly after my attorney wrote saying that he could not act for me, as his firm was then acting for the firm to which E. G. Prior belonged. In Victoria I saw the judge that decided the appeal and showed him my letters. He replied, "This is a queer case, but it is not my place to advise you as I might have to sit on the case; but put the case in an attorney's hands and you will not have to wait long for an answer." I saw one and he said he could not undertake the case at present. I saw another at Nanaimo when up here. He said he had not time to look up the matter, but would take the papers to Victoria and let me know. He never wrote, so I did, asking him what he would do, but got no answer to my many letters, and had to go to Victoria to see about the papers. He recommended me back to my first attorney, and not to show my papers to anyone else. My first attorney said, "You see, you cannot do anything." I saw another afterward and none would undertake a suit against the government's official. I was told to bring it before the house, as my only opportunity to get justice in this province. I have tried to do so from the time W. Raybould, M. P. P., took it in hand to the present time. Mr. C. C. McKenzie, M. P. P., put it before the house last year, but they would not have anything to do with it. Premier Davie said I should have brought it forward before; it was now pretty stale. I had sued the Chinaman instead of suing E. G. Prior, the sheriff. This is wrong; I did not sue the Chinaman. Had I done so, how could I have got a judgment in my favor against the then sheriff, E. G. Prior.

And I have letters in which E. G. Prior says he was sorry for me at the time, is sorry for me still, but he did nothing but what the government authorized him to do. Now, sir, is a settler entitled to justice in this country when a deep wrong has been perpetrated upon him? If so, how can he find what department of the government possesses sufficient honesty to right his wrongs? Perhaps Mr. Prior could say what department a British subject can get even-handed justice in. JOHN BIGGS.

BE MY SWEETHEART.

(The first love song ever written by Eugene Field.)

Sweetheart, be my sweetheart
When the birds are on the wing,
When the bee and bud and babbling flood
Bespeak the birth of spring;
Come, sweetheart, be my sweetheart
And wear this posy-ring!

Sweetheart, be my sweetheart
In the mellow golden glow
Of earth aflush with the gracious blush
Which the ripening fields foreshow;
Dear sweetheart, be my sweetheart,
As into the noon we go!

Sweetheart, be my sweetheart
When falls the bounteous year,
When fruit and wine of trees and vine
Give us their harvest cheer;
Oh, sweetheart, be my sweetheart,
For winter it draweth near.

Sweetheart, be my sweetheart
When the year is white and old,
When the fire of youth is spent, forsooth,
And the hand of age is cold;
Yet, sweetheart, be my sweetheart
Till the year of our love is told!

Eugene Fields in March Ladies' Home Journal.

Clergymen, lawyers, public speakers, singers, and actors, all recognize the virtues of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. One of our most eminent men says: "It is the best remedy that can be procured for all affections of the vocal organs, throat, and lungs."

Class Representation.

The principle of the redistribution bill being presumably wholly unbased on property ownership or class representation, it is highly regrettable, that on the admission of the Hon. Mr. Vernon, such a consideration virtually affords the one argument for the exceptionally large membership given to Victoria district and Esquimalt. The honorable member is by the Colonist reported to have said on Monday evening that Victoria and Esquimalt districts had "greater relative claims to representation because 'the residents of those districts are substantial men of the best class, who have made their home permanently here, while in other districts with more names upon the voters' lists, the population is more or less shifting, as for instance in those including the mining and logging camps.'" The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works added as a further plea of justification that Esquimalt in particular was on the eve of important developments.

Now Mr. Vernon's argument is not only open to the valid objection that it admittedly brings in class and property representation as an element in a bill from which these consideration are presumed to be absent, but also raises a plea which, if applicable at all, is just as applicable to under-represented Vancouver and New Westminster, in both of which cities are districts inhabited by exactly the same class of permanent electors, as those supposed to favor happy Esquimalt by their abiding presence. Then as regards the probabilities of a large early development of Esquimalt, the fact is thoroughly well assured that these are no greater than the probabilities of similarly early increase of population in the outer districts of Vancouver and New Westminster.

Hence Mr. Vernon's attempted justification of a self-evident anomaly serves but to bring out in stronger relief the essential injustice and expediency of the anomaly. "Save me from my friends" the Hon. Mr. Davie may well say at times when spokesmen of the calibre of the Hon. Mr. Vernon get on their legs in feeble defence of objectionable government policy. They would assuredly do well to leave all such special pleading to their leader, to whom it comes naturally from long professional usage.—News-Advertiser.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale agents. ttf&w

"When I was a Boy,"

Writes Postmaster J. C. Woodson, Forest Hill, W. Va., "I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary medicines, and advised me to try **Ayer's** Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take

A Bad Cold,

and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."

"I have been using **Ayer's** Cherry Pectoral in my family for 30 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints. I have, for many years, made pulmonary and other medicines a special study, and I have come to the conclusion that **Ayer's** Cherry Pectoral occupies a position pre-eminent over other medicines of the class."—Chas. Davenport, Dover, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

A Common Error.

Chocolate & Cocoa are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.

This is wrong—
TAKE the Yolk from the Egg,
TAKE the Oil from the Olive,
What is left?

A Residue. So with COCOA.

In comparison,
COCOA is Skimmed Milk,
CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR **CHOCOLAT MENIER**
ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 68 MILLION POUNDS.
If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to **Menier,** Canadian Branch, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal.

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And how to improve them. By keeping your money at home and using

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ELECTRIC SOAP, 20 bars for $1.
BLACKING, 5c. per tin.
EXTRACT OF SOAP, 2 pkgs. for 25c., 5 lbs. for 50c. (This is the finest Washing Powder in the market.)
DOMINION STOVE POLISH, 5c. per block.

Ask Your Grocer for Pendray's

And refuse any other substitutes. This will give employment to the unemployed and to your children.

"Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2, Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew B. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 19th December, 1893. 231-3m

THE WEEKLY TIMES
THE WEEKLY TIMES
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalising, prevents blowholes and spongines.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $28 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

EASTERN CANADA.

Manslaughter or Accident—Boodler Connolly Honored.

Montreal, March 8.—The trial of Thos. Stafford, aged 17, for the manslaughter of Isaac Schwarz was begun in the Court of Queen's Bench this morning. On Hallowe'en last the accused, with some other boys, was playing outside deceased's house on Bronsdon Lane. Schwarz went down to drive them away, and chased them from the lane. Accused was running away backwards and as they reached Dorchester street the old man fell on the road. He was carried to his home and Dr. Mignault was summoned, and ordered his removal to the general hospital, where Schwarz died a few days afterwards. Death resulted from a fracture of the skull. Some of the witnesses swear they saw accused strike deceased, and the whole case rests on whether the fracture of the skull was caused by the blow or by falling on the hard road. The case is still in progress.

N. K. Connolly, the convicted boodler, has been re-elected President of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, his brother, Michael Connolly, having retired in his favor. The president fills the vacancy on the board caused by the retirement of M. Willer.

Belleville, March 8.—Wm. Lusk was placed on trial at the assizes here yesterday, charged with the murder of Jacob Cheffin, at Tweed, last September. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Toronto, March 8.—The Empire's Ottawa dispatches say that the fast Atlantic service proposals entered into with Mr. Huddart call for the beginning of the service in the spring of 1896. Twenty-five days is the limit for the passage of the mails from England to Australia. The journey across the Atlantic will be made in from five to six days. The C. P. R. will reduce the running time of its trains from ocean to ocean to four days, while the Australian steamship service will also be accelerated.

Tall Iron Chimneys.

The building of a 350-foot chimney at Chicago gives an opportunity to record the previous cases where iron or steel has been substituted for brick or stone in the construction of factory chimneys. The largest which has hitherto been erected in England is the one at Darwen, Lancashire. It is used for carrying off the gases from the blast furnaces of the Darwen & Moswyn Iron Company. The dimensions and particulars are as follows: Total height, including foundation, 275 feet; depth of foundation, 15 feet; external diameter at base, 27 feet 6 inches; external diameter at top, 11 feet; time occupied in erection of iron work, 11 weeks; total weight, including foundations and lining, 1100 tons; total weight of brick chimney same height and external diameter, 3000 tons. At Schneider's works at Creusot there is one 280 feet high and at the Bhekolden paper mills at Kireshnia, Russia, there is one 175 feet high. There is one 165 feet high at the Acklam iron Works, Middlesborough, England. In this country the largest hitherto built is that of the Cleveland rolling mill company's works at Cleveland, Ohio. It is 213 feet high. The Pennsylvania steel company has no fewer than eight wrought iron chimneys, varying in height from 110 to 170 feet. —Manufacturer and Builder.

London Crossing-Sweepers.

A shilling a day is the limit of an average income of the London crossing-sweeper, and this is rather an over than an under calculation, since, although a few of the luckiest who are to be found in the west end squares or the fashionable thoroughfares, or opposite government offices or banking houses, may possibly earn 12 or 15 shillings a week, there are a large number daily to be found in the by streets of the metropolis who assert that eight pence a day is their average takings. As proof positive of their allegations they refer inquirers to the parochial authorities from whom they receive as many loaves of bread a week as outdoor relief. The old stories of abundant suppers and stockings full of money have, at the present day, no foundation in truth, and the negro crossing-sweeper who bequeathed five hundred pounds to the daughter of Alderman Waltham would appear to have been the last member of the class whose earnings were above his actual necessities.—London Telegraph.

Feats of Divers.

Many fabulous stories have been told about diving. If a man in a state of nudity should undertake to dive with the assistance of weight sufficient to carry him to a depth that a diving bell or other apparatus reaches he would most probably die in the effort, because the actual pressure against him is greater than he can sustain. Siebe states that the greatest depth to which a man has ever descended to be 204 feet, equivalent to a pressure of 88 1-2 pounds per square inch. The depth, however, to which a diver can descend and the length of time he can remain under water depend, to some extent, on personal physique. One hundred and fifty feet is considered the ordinary limit for safe work. Slight men of muscular build, with good circulation, sound hearts, steady nerves and temperate habits, make the best divers. The greatest diving feat ever achieved was in removing the cage of the ship Cape Horn, wrecked off the coast of South America, where a diver named Hooper made seven descents to a depth of 201 feet, and at one time remained under water 42 minutes.—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE MARKETS

A Short Summary Covering Articles Produced by the Farmer.

Island eggs are more plentiful and have dropped to 25 cents a dozen in the retail stores. People who supply families direct are getting 30 cents per dozen. Potatoes are being brought in from the American side, but still the island contributes largely to the supply. The retail price of 1 1-4 cents per pound is generally followed. The slight supply of island rhubarb meets ready sale at the fancy price of 15 cents a pound. California oranges still rule in this market.

Retail prices are given below:

Flour	
Salem	5 75
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	6 00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6 00
Premier	6 00
Three Star	5 75
Victoria	5 75
Lion	5 75
Royal	5 50
Wheat, per ton	30 00@40 00
Oats, per ton	32 50@35 00
Barley, per ton	32 00@35 00
Middlings, per ton	30 00
Bran, per ton	27 00@30 00
Ground Feed, per ton	30 00@35 00
Corn, whole	45 00
" cracked	50 00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	40
Oatmeal, per 10 lb	50
Rolled Oats, per lb	6
Potatoes, per bag	1 50
California sweet potatoes, per lb	5
Cabbage	2
Hay, baled, per ton	18 00@20 00
Straw, per bale	1 00
Onions, per lb	4
Eggs, Island, per doz	30
Imported eggs	25
Australian sugar, per pound	6 1-2
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	60@75
New Zealand Creamery, per lb	35
" Creamery, per 3 lbs	1 00
Cheese, Canadian, per lb, retail	20
" American, per lb	18@20
Hams, American, per lb	20@22
" Canadian, per lb	17@22
Bacon, American, per lb	22
" Rolled, per lb	18
" Long clear, per lb	17
Shoulders, per lb	14
Lard, per lb	18@20
Pig's feet, per doz	75
Tongues and Sounds, per kit	2 25
Meats—Beef, per lb	7@15
Sides, per lb	8@9
Mutton, per lb	10@15
Pork, fresh, per lb	12@15
Chickens, per pair	1.50@2.00
Turkeys, per lb	20@25
Geese, per lb	20@25
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	10@12
Rabbits, apiece	50
Salmon (Smoked), per lb	8@10
Halibut	10@12
Smoked halibut	12 1-2
Cod, per lb	8@10
" (Nfld), per lb	12 1-2
Small fish	5@8
Smelts, per lb	10@12
Sturgeon, per lb	7@8
Herring (Labrador), per doz	50
" (smoked) " "	25
Eastern oysters, fresh, per quart	75
Fruits—Apples, per pound	5@8
Oranges—California.	
" Seedlings	25
" Navel	40@50
Lemons, California, per doz	25@35
" (Australian)	25@50
Pine apples, apiece	25@50
Cranberries, per quart	15@20
Island rhubarb, per lb	15

Brief Locals.

—The commanding officer's parade of the R. C. B. G. A. last evening was a success from a military and social standpoint. There were 280 men in line and they were drilled first by Col. Prior and then by Major Irving. The galleries were crowded with visitors who were regaled with a band concert and some vocal music by a glee club after the drill.

—There was a large attendance at the concert held last evening in the Presbyterian mission hall, Spring Ridge. Rev. A. Chisholm occupied the chair. To J. G. Brown, who managed the concert and the members of the First Presbyterian church choir, is due much of the credit for the success of the concert. They were ably assisted by otherladies and gentleably assisted by other ladies and gentlemen as follows:

Piano duet ..... Misses Mundie
Song, "Genevieve" ..... Mr. Lake
Song, "Oh, whistle and I'll come tae ye ..... Miss Fraser
Recitation, "Fitzjames and Roderick Dhu" ..... A. Hey
Duet, "Qui Vive" ..... Messrs. Kinnaird and Brown
Song, "The Mighty Deep" ..... W. Gold
Song ..... Miss Stapleton
Quartette "The Three Chafers" ..... Messrs. Lake, Kinnaird, Collister, Brown
Piano Solo ..... Mrs Hall
Song "My Lattice" ..... Mrs. Wey
Song, "The Wolf" ..... Mr. Collister
Duet ..... Misses Milne and Baker
Song, "The Better Land" ..... Master Nicholas
Recitation, "Sugar for Naething" ..... Mr. Chisholm
Song, "The Happy Three" ..... Mr. Kinnaird
Song ..... J. G. Brown
Quartette, "The Soldier's Farewell" ..... Messrs. Lake, Kinnaird, Collister, Brown

Gunpowder and Explosives.

The London Daily Times thinks that the days of gunpowder as a charge for naval guns are numbered, as some experiments just concluded at the government proof butts, Woolwich, appear to prove a decided superiority for cordite. A 6-inch quick-firing gun was loaded with 29 pounds 12 ounces of the ordinary black gunpowder, and yielded a velocity of 1,830 feet per second, with a pressure strain on the gun of 15 tons per square inch. The same gun was charged with 14 pounds 3 ounces of cordite, and gave a velocity of 2,274 feet per second and a pressure of 15.2 tons. More important still, after 250 rounds had been fired, there was no signs of erosion.

Some very interesting experiments on the remarkable explosive "schnebelite" were recently made at Argenteuil, France. The brothers Schnebelin, one a priest and the other a lieutenant in the French artillery, are the inventors. The chief ingredient of schnebelite is potassium chlorate, the dangerous properties of which have been modified so that a powerful and safe explosive has been obtained. The new powder is made in three forms—for military rifles, for sporting guns, and for mining purposes. At the recent tests at Argenteuil the Adde Schnebelin prepared his explosive in the presence of a number of spectators, and afterwards ground the powder in a coffee mill and struck it with a hammer without exploding it. Heat ignites the powder only at 540 degrees Fahrenheit. The explosive gives off little smoke, though it hardly compares with the so-called smokeless powders in this respect. The test in the quarries near Argenteuil showed that the explosive is especially good for blasting, as the impact of the drill will not set off an unexploded charge remaining in the drill hole.

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HAVING our own Mill, Wharf and Warehouse, places us in a position to fill promptly our customers' requirements at the lowest possible price. Prompt delivery.

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25 Government St., VICTORIA,

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Foward in the Sporting World.

THE WHEEL.

ZIMMERMAN AND JOHNSON.

New York, March 7.—Zimmerman, amateur bicycle champion of the world, says in reply to the challenge issued by John S. Johnson, to race any man from a quarter of a mile to five miles, that he will meet Johnson at any distance, provided a large stake is put up, the same to be not less than $5,000, and from that up.

FOOTBALL.

THE IRISH TEAM.

Those members of the team who could not turn up for a run last night will please be on deck at J.B.A.A. at 8:30 to-night.

THE TURF.

P. C. T. P. A. ORGANIZED.

San Francisco, March 8.—The Pacific Coast Trotting and Pacing Association has been organized with the following officers: President, A. H. Cohen; Vice-President, E. P. Heald; Treasurer, F. B. Burke; and Secretary, F. W. Kelly. Board of directors—C. W. Woodard of Yolo; F. W. Loeber of St. Helena; R. S. Brown, of Petaluma; A. G. Ryan, of Portland; H. J. Agnew, of Hillsburg; F. H. Burke of San Francisco; A. H. Cohen of Alameda, and P. Heald of San Francisco.

Roman Anarchists.

Rome, March 8.—A bomb exploded in front of the chamber of deputies this evening. The windows of the building were shattered and other damage done. Two persons are known to have been injured. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

American News.

Lewes, Del., March 8.—The battleship Indiana left the breakwater this morning for Philadelphia. Her trial trip yesterday was very satisfactory.

New York, March 8.—Mitchell McCutcheon was burned to death, and a woman named H. Hetherton had her ankle broken as the result of a fire at 628 Eighth avenue this morning. The building which was occupied as a restaurant and lodging house was destroyed.

The Best Birds.

The question of birds was under discussion at the table, and one boarder stoutly maintained that canvas-backs were better that partridges or grouse, the claims of which were upheld by another. Then there were others who chimed in to defend rice birds, woodcock, squab and various other varieties of game. In fact almost everything that wore feathers by one or the other of the party was declared the most palatable.

"Well," said the first speaker, "I'll let the decision of this matter rest with the chef."

To this proposition all agreed, and Adolph, the cook, was called in and asked to give his opinion on the relative merits of the birds. The Frenchman hesitated for a moment and glanced at the various disputants, realizing that whatever opinion he gave would make him one friend and a half dozen enemies.

"Ah, gentlemen," said he at length, "those are all very fine birds, very fine, and some are better than others, but neither is best. The best birds, gentlemen, are eagles."

"Eagles!" cried all in amazement.

"Yes, eagles," replied the chef, "gold eagles!"—New York Herald.

The Ethics of Jilting.

The Saturday Review, in an article on the "Ethics of Jilting," says: To trifle with the feelings of married ladies may or may not be wrong, but to work the topic out would require a treatise. To trifle with the feelings of unmarried ladies we all admit, theoretically, to be wrong; but what moral code condemns it? Moral codes leave it alone. They leave the whole subject alone; yet it is a most important subject, affects the whole of life and character, and here, where instruction is most needed, instruction is withheld. The young are left to casual ideas of honor and "form." We may be told that the golden rule applies to this as to all other circumstances of life. We should do to others as we wish that others should do to us. But, with submission, we venture to doubt if the golden rule does help us here. Let each man remember the days of his youth. He would, we think, have decidedly preferred that Miss Brown should trifle with his feelings than that she should leave his feelings entirely alone, and pass him by as one in maiden meditation, fancy free. It is much more pleasant to have a day on a salmon river when fish "come short" than a day without a rise at all. The salmon have trifled with our fly and our feelings; but "'tis better to have hooked and lost than never to have hooked at all." And it is proverbially better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all. Now, the male subject prefers to be done unto thus, rather than not to be done unto at all. We need not dwell on the subsequent opportunity for writing poetry on the theme; it is enough to set many a minstrel up in materials for a volume. Thus he may argue that if he in turn has trifled with the feelings of the fair, he has not, so far, infringed the golden rule. She, too, may prefer a lover who "came short" to absolute neglect on his part, or to an honorable but rather marked flight by the young man into Central Africa.

PERSONAL.

Barton Robinson, of Hadlock, is at the Driard.

M. King has gone to Portland on a business trip.

Charles St. Morris returned from the Sound this morning.

C. E. Peabody came up from the Sound this morning.

Rev. Joseph Hall returned from the Mainland last evening.

D. H. Murray was a passenger from Seattle this morning.

M. P. Benton, of the Burlington, returns to Seattle to-morrow.

T. S. Gore and Mrs. Gore leave to-morrow evening for San Francisco.

R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests, came over from the Mainland last evening.

J. A. Anderson, Portland, and Austin Claiborne, San Francisco, are at the Driard.

Postoffice Inspector Fletcher is at the hospital suffering from rheumatism of the eyes.

J. D. Townley, assistant general superintendent Pacific division of the C. P. R., is at the Driard.

R. C. Stevens, general western passenger agent of the Great Northern, was in the city yesterday.

Chris. Spencer, of the Arcade, returned from Europe last evening, where he has been selecting spring and summer goods.

John Campbell, barrister of Vancouver, and E. M. Young, of the law firm of Yarwood & Young, Nanaimo, are at the Driard.

J. Kirkup, provincial officer in the interior, is at the Oriental.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—E Bird, Mrs Bird, J M McDonald, R M Palmer, J H Falconer, Dr Frank Hall, H J Scott, W Wallace, Capt Thompson, E B Morgan, Mrs Morgan, R Grant, E P Brenner, Jno Campbell, J Kirkup, R Anderson, C J Sim, Rev J Hall, Miss Wilson, J Mundorf, J D Townley, D W Gillies, J H Smith, Miss C Hughes, C Spencer, W Sutton, Mrs Sutton, Mrs Sherwood, Mrs McDonald, Miss Sutton, and Mrs Gribble.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—Mrs Benton, W Tierney, Wm Beswick, C St Morris, J H Snyder, R Crocker, R H Murray, S Byers, F T Curry, A Clayborn, H Harris, C Jones, E Carlson, J F Hawks, C E Peabody, J Dobson, Mrs Hertogs, A Brown, A Smith, R C Morrison, B Estbs, J W Peterson, Mrs Sweatman.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—A Holmes, B Williams, Pither & Leiser, Langley & Co, J Hutchinson, J Isaacs, R W Higginbotham, Lenz & L, J W Wilson, Gilmore & McC, T Earle, Wm Croft, J Lukor, J Fullerton, E G Anderson, R B Marvin, W Kinnaird, Mrs Hewartson, Canad Paint Co, H Wilby, Drake, Jackson & H, E G Prior, J Sommers, Weller Bros, D Lindsay, S Leiser, Jno Partridge, J Maynard, J H Falconer, E Wall & Co, H Saunders, Ames R Co, Rev Father Doucheneli, H Waller, R McDonald, W & J Wilson, T N Hibben, Turner Beeton & Co, A & W Wilson, Mrs Rickford, J Mitchell, H Mannell, Colonist P Co, S G Campbell, Wm Beach, H B Co, J H Todd, Dom Exp Co.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—Vic Phoenix Brew Co, B & K Milling Co, N E P Society Nan, Langley & Co, J Sommers, C J Bills, Hutchins & Riley, Youdell & Sinclair, Geo Knight, Allice & Ault.

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Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

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